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## Ogarkov's Views on Defense Seen as Clue in Soviet Shake-Up

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Soviet diplomat has told U.S. officials that Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov was demoted as head of the Soviet armed forces because of "unparty-like tendencies" in his administration, officials said Wednesday.

They said the statement by the Soviet diplomat was made last Friday. That was the day that Tass, the Soviet press agency, announced that Marshal Ogarkov had been replaced by his deputy, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, as armed forces chief of staff and first deputy defense minister.

Administration officials would not identify the diplomat by name. Some officials see the comment as an indication that Marshal Ogarkov might have been dismissed because of disagreements with other senior Soviet officials over allocations for the Soviet military.

If, in fact, a policy dispute led to the marshal's dismissal, some of the reasons for the move might be found in an interview with him published May 9 in *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the army daily.

In the interview, Marshal Ogarkov appeared to argue that the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe did not increase the chances of an American "first strike" against the Soviet Union because both sides recognized that neither superpower could escape a devastating retaliatory blow.

Instead, he warned that because of the nuclear stalemate, another war was likely to be fought with enhanced conventional forces equipped with the newest technology. He implied that the Soviet Union was behind in this field and had to speed more to keep up with the West. He said the Communist

Party must "unconditionally fulfill" its promise to keep the country militarily strong.

Senior officials said Wednesday that when the May 9 interview appeared, it was immediately flagged by American intelligence because it seemed to be saying that the Soviet Union's stress on new nuclear missiles, such as the wide deployment of SS-20s, had become superfluous and that resources should instead be channeled toward conventional forces.

Copies of the interview were given to President Ronald Reagan and to George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, a State Department official said.

Marshal Ogarkov, in the interview, said: "You do not have to be a military man or a scientist to realize that a further buildup [of nuclear weapons] is becoming senseless. Nonetheless, this buildup is continuing, through the fault of the United States."

"As a result, a paradox arises: On the one hand, it would seem, a process of steadily increasing potential for the nuclear powers to destroy the enemy is taking place, while on the other, there is an equally steady, and I would say, even steeper reduction in the potential for an aggressor to inflict a so-called 'dissuasive strike' on his main enemy. The point is, with the quantity and diversity of nuclear missiles already achieved, it becomes impossible to destroy the enemy's systems with a single strike."

"A crushing retaliatory strike against the aggressor, even by the limited quantity of nuclear charges remaining to the defender — a strike inflicting unacceptable damage — becomes inevitable in present conditions."

He went on to point out that "rapid changes" in conventional



Pope John Paul II greets young admirers at a rally in St. John's, Newfoundland.

## Pope Calls for Use of Public Funds To Help Finance Religious Schools

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — Pope John Paul II has issued a strong call for public financing of religious schools, arguing that "we cannot leave God at the schoolhouse door."

The pope's call came Wednesday evening in an address here to Roman Catholic educators at the Basilica of St. John the Baptist. His remarks came at a time when relations between governments and church schools are a central political issue in the United States, France and some other countries.

John Paul's position is consistent with past statements by the Roman Catholic Church, which has been in the forefront of battles for state assistance to religious educational institutions.

Earlier Wednesday, the pope issued a stinging criticism of economic systems that respond "only to the forces of the marketplace" that also was consistent with past papal statements.

Despite his reputation as a conservative on questions of sexual

## Peres, Shamir Sign Accord on A Unity Cabinet

Jerusalem — Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir signed a pact Thursday to form a national unity government, ending seven weeks of political deadlock and wrangling.

Mr. Peres, presenting his new nine-party government to the Knesset for a vote of confidence, then pledged to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon and invited King Hussein of Jordan to peace talks.

Mr. Peres, who will be the first head of the coalition, with Mr. Shamir of the rightist Likud bloc replacing him after 25 months, said his government had the support of 97 of the 120 members of the Knesset.

Mr. Peres said one of his main tasks would be to ensure the security of Israel's northern border and "bring the soldiers home from Lebanon."

Israeli forces, which invaded Lebanon in June 1982 to drive out Palestinian guerrillas, still occupy about a third of the country. They have incurred almost daily casualties.

Likud, which wants to prove that the 1982 invasion achieved results, still talks of waiting until there is improved security in southern Lebanon. With Israeli casualties mounting, however, public opinion seems to favor an early withdrawal.

On many other issues, cabinet battles are predicted. Both Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres said they expected constant coalition disputes. Mr. Peres called it "a government of disagreement."

An example is the peace issue. Appealing to the Arab world to renew the Middle East peace process, Mr. Peres said:

"From this platform and at this special moment I call on King Hussein of Jordan to come to the negotiating table. Jordan will be able to bring its proposals, and they will be discussed by the new government."

Labor's policy of a peace dialogue with Jordan is opposed by Likud, however, if it involves territorial compromise in the Arab West Bank. While Labor regards President Ronald Reagan's Middle East plan as a basis for negotiation, Likud totally rejects it.

Seeking approval from the Knesset for the coalition after July's inconclusive general election, Mr. Peres also promised "immediate, energetic action" to revive the economy, which has been plagued by inflation. He said the only alternative to a unity government had been new elections.

One of the few attractions of the coalition for both main parties is that they will share responsibility for the severe austerity program that lies ahead.

After seven years of Likud rule, the economy is in tatters. With inflation running at an annual rate of 400 percent and foreign reserves far

## Report Sought On Soviet Pact Violations

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House, which plans next week to release a report on alleged Soviet violations of arms-control agreements, is under pressure from conservatives in Congress to release a second report as well.

The first report was done by an advisory group, the second by the White House staff, dealing with 13 new allegations against the Russians. Pressure to release it is coming mainly from two Republican Senators, John P. East of North Carolina and Steven D. Symms of Idaho.

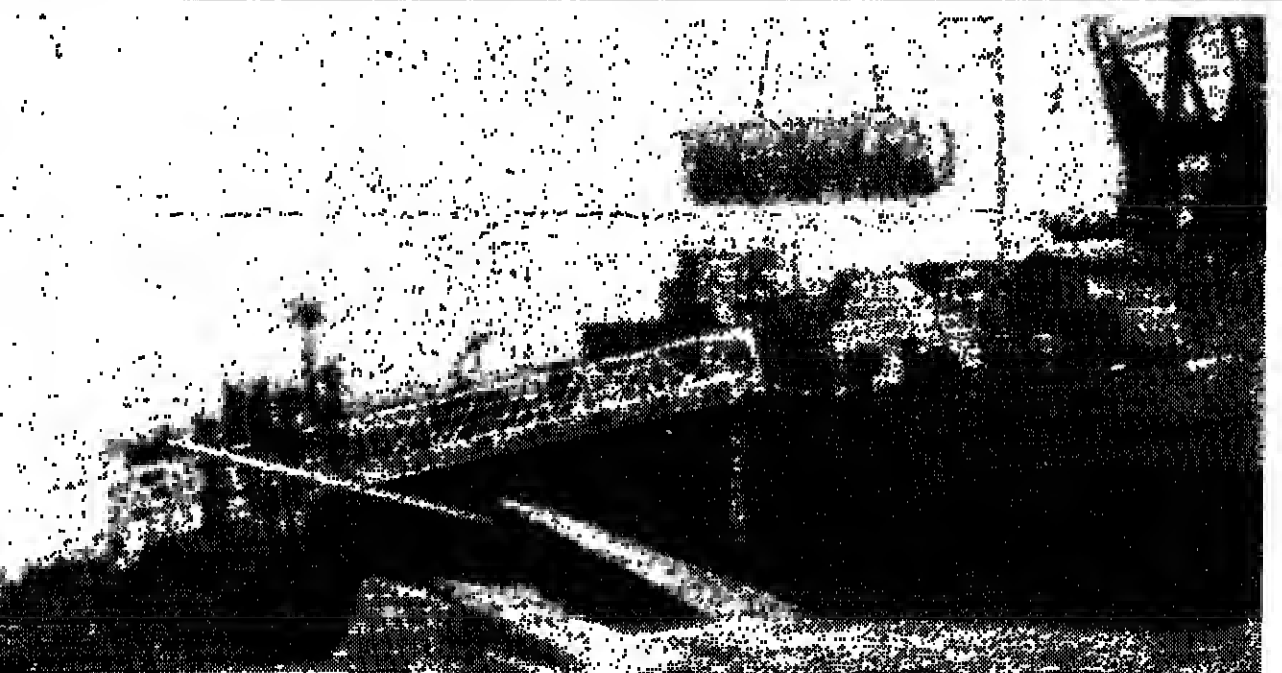
Congressional conservatives have been fighting almost since President Ronald Reagan took office to expose what Mr. East and Mr. Symms, in a letter to the president Saturday, called "the many Soviet arms-control violations dating back to 1958."

Their view is that there is little to be gained and much to be lost from further arms talks with the Russians.

In January, the White House sent Congress an initial classified report on nine alleged Soviet violations. Moscow denounced the study and issued its own report on alleged U.S. violation of agreements.

Release of the further U.S. findings would come just as Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz prepare to meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, on Sept. 23.

Administration officials fear that this could sour the talks. But the conservatives, from their different



RADIOACTIVE BARREL REMOVED — A salvage crane on Thursday lifted the first barrel of radioactive uranium hexafluoride from a French freighter that sank in the North Sea 12 miles off Ostend, Belgium, on Aug. 25. Divers inspected the Mont-Louis wreck and brought one full and one empty container to the surface.

## Argentina Says It Can't Meet Deadline for \$750-Million Debt Repayment

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina has told its private banking creditors that it does not have funds to meet Saturday's deadline for repayment of \$750 million on a bridging loan made to Argentina's former military government in 1982. Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspon said Thursday.

Mr. Grinspon, who will travel to the United States next week for a meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, said he would meet with private banking creditors concerning a postponement of the payment.

"Argentina already has advised the creditors that it doesn't have the funds available to repay this loan," he said as he prepared to leave Buenos Aires for a meeting of the Cartagena Group in Mar del Plata, 400 kilometers (250 miles) south of the capital.

The group, made up of Latin America's 11 most indebted countries, is meeting to debate proposals for seeking economic relief from creditors.

■ **Less Hostility Noted**

Earlier, Alan Riding of The New York Times reported from Mar del Plata, Argentina:

Ministers from the Cartagena Group gathered to discuss the region's debt crisis in an atmosphere markedly less hostile toward foreign banks than three months ago, when they last met.

Some economists in the region say the change in mood is a result of the decision by leading banks to "reward" those countries, notably Mexico and Brazil, that have respected the austerity guidelines of the International Monetary Fund and have used large trade surpluses to keep up interest payments.

(Officials in Washington, meanwhile, said Thursday that the U.S. Treasury would not join any special summit conference of debtor and creditor countries. Reuters reported. But it is willing to continue dialogue on economic issues in established international committees, they said.)

Before their meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, in June, rising interest rates had created angry frustration that in turn had fed speculation that the major Latin debtors were moving slowly toward formation of a "debtors' cartel."

But since then, Mexico has reached provisional agreement with leading foreign banks on favorable conditions for a major restructuring of its commercial debt. Brazil and Venezuela appear headed toward satisfactory accords with their creditors.

Mexico and Brazil each have foreign debts exceeding \$95 billion. Venezuela owes about \$37 billion.

Furthermore, Argentina's new civilian government, which had refused to accept a deeper recession as the price of meeting its obligations, is now close to agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a stabilization program, a precondition for renegotiation of its \$45-billion debt.

This week's meeting brings together the foreign and finance ministers of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay as well as those of Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela. The 11 countries jointly owe \$330 billion abroad.

The meeting is expected to press



Bob and Sylvia Vollenhoven with their son at their home. Their marriage is not recognized under South African law.

## For South African Couple, Apartheid Means Pain, Lost Friends

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — Since she married, Sylvia Vollenhoven says, she has lost a lot of her friends. Her husband, Bob, says he does not see too much of his premarital buddies, either. When they walk together on the streets of this city, a professed haven of liberalism, people sometimes stop, they say, to insult them.

Sylvia and Bob are not of the same skin color, and thus represent one of South Africa's few — and totally illegal — mixed marriages. Sylvia is classified in the nation's catalogue of racial distinctions as "colored," that is, mixed-race descent. Bob, an Englishman, is white.

Their son, Ryan, is also labeled "colored," but not quite the same classification as his mother. He is "Cape colored," she, being darker, is "other colored."

In England, where they married, they are man and wife; in South Africa, where their marriage is not recognized, they are sinners beyond the domain of legality.

Love, thus, must prevail against a host of laws designed to deflect it. And their relationship highlights what, to the outsider, seem to be anomalies and oddities in the system of interlocking legislation designed to keep white and nonwhite apart and to thwart those who would dilute perceived purities of race.

The street where they live, for instance, in a suburb called Woodstock — ripe for gentrification but not yet glamorized — lies in an area set aside by the Group Areas Act for white inhabitants. Sylvia and Ryan, thus, are there illegally. Were they to move a couple of blocks, into a "colored" area, Bob would be illegal and the rest of his family would conform to the law.

Bob, who makes a living repairing television and video equipment, may go to some movie houses from which his wife and son are barred. If they want to go on vacation, they have to drive nonstop to independent Lesotho or Swaziland, for even in those South African hotels called "international" that admit non-whites, they may not, by law, share a room because that would offend the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

The sexual laws were framed by the Afrikaners, South Africa's dominant white group, to keep the races within their own classified frontiers. Yet the classification of "colored" would not exist were it not for miscegenation between black and white that the law sets out to deny. Recent academic studies have discovered a mixing, set arithmetically at around 8 percent, in much Afrikaner blood.

Bob, 31 years old, and Sylvia, 32, a reporter for a Sunday newspaper, married four years ago, and, since then, they said in an interview, there have been strains.

In the apartment where they first lived, Bob said, the police staged a raid in the middle of the night, ostensibly looking for drugs. Sylvia was seven months pregnant. The apartment was in a "white" area.

They moved to another place, in a "colored" area. But Bob was not accepted there at first.

"There was a degree of suspicion, but people could see it was serious, they could see I was not one of the oppressors," he said, using language more current among militant blacks than among most whites.

"So you make a choice of where you live, in certain places inside Cape Town that feel safe," he said. "I can't think of any other place in South Africa where I would even consider it."

They have not, he said, been troubled by the authorities in Woodstock.

When they returned home from their wedding, they went out for dinner at a restaurant in Hillbrow, a relatively cosmopolitan area of Johannesburg. The restaurant owner, a Portuguese immigrant, used abusive language because of Sylvia's skin color, so they had to leave, they said.

Their son, Ryan, is four years old, and the schisms of the society that surrounds him are already becoming apparent. At present, he goes to an Anglican Church school, Sylvia said, but, later, there will be a problem.

"People object to titist blacks sending their kids to private school," she said. "And you have a problem with your own principles in sending a child to an elitist school. I would much rather send Ryan to a state school, with all that that implies, rather than him being rejected by black society. He stands only a slim chance of being accepted by white society."

Education is largely segregated in South Africa, and, on a per-capita basis, much more is spent on pupils in whites-only schools than in those set aside for other races. Ryan will go to a school for "colored" children.

Thus, implicitly, Ryan will occupy, like many others among South Africa's 2.8 million "colored" people, a twilight middle ground between other races. Defined as being neither white nor black, with no language of their own, they are caught in a blur of identities, drawn into the gradations and divisions of the nation.

Some older "coloreds," Sylvia said, will identify more with whites against blacks, seeing a superiority in the relative lightness of their skin. Others, younger and more radical, like Sylvia herself, will eschew the label "colored," terming all nonwhite people black and identifying with a broader struggle.

The marriage offends many. According to Bob, there are two discernible groups who most often insult them in public: young black men and middle-aged white women.

"For me," Sylvia said, "the most important pressure was that I lost black friends by getting married to Bob. People feel so strongly about black-white relations for different reasons. So many relationships can never be normal because you come from different backgrounds."



## Reagan Presses Attack On Mondale Tax Plan At Rallies in New York

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan, campaigning against Democratic challenger Walter F. Mondale, pressed his attack on the president's tax plan at a series of rallies across upstate New York.

Mr. Reagan told 20,000 cheering supporters Wednesday at a high school football field in this town, Binghamton. The main difference between us and the other side is, we see an America where every day is the Fourth of July, and they see an America where every day is April 15th.

Echoing the patriotic fervor that has enveloped Mr. Reagan's campaign, the crowd chanted, "Four more years!" as he asked a series of rhetorical questions like, "What country can say that its productivity is up, its consumer spending is up and its take-home pay is up?"

The president's emphasis on tax issues reflected the growing confidence of his advisers that Mr. Mondale's tax proposals could be exploited vigorously to win votes in such Democratic strongholds as New York.

"We're not conceding anything to anybody," Mr. Reagan said. "We're in New York to win."

The president continued to campaign on the economic theme Thursday, The Associated Press reported. In remarks prepared for delivery to a group of businessmen in Tennessee, he said Mr. Mondale advocates the kind of "anti-growth, pro-inflation policy that brought our economy to its knees" earlier in the decade.

On Monday, Mr. Mondale presented a package of tax increases and spending cuts that he said would reduce the federal budget deficit for the fiscal year 1989 to \$86 billion. The Congressional Budget Office has forecast a deficit of \$263 billion in 1989 if the Reagan administration's policies continue.

The Democratic presidential candidate called on Mr. Reagan to outline his own tax and spending intentions. So far, the president has refused. Indeed, while pressing the tax theme Wednesday, Mr. Reagan played down his parallel contention that there has to be further cuts in domestic programs.

**Mondale Accuses Reagan**  
Paul Taylor of The Washington Post reported from Peoria, Illinois: Mr. Mondale said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan was not revealing his budgetary plans because the president intends to introduce a 2-percent national sales tax next year and hit the most vulnerable Americans with more of the "cruel, uncaring and mean" budget cuts proposed in his first term.

"Mr. Reagan is stonewalling the American people, and that won't play in Peoria," Mr. Mondale told an enthusiastic crowd of about 3,500 people at a luncheon rally downtown. "You want plans, not alibis; answers, not arrogance; action, not irresponsibility."

The rally was by far Mr. Mondale's best event in what has been a lukewarm week of crowd reaction to him.

Earlier, at a question-and-answer session with students and faculty members at Scott Community College in Bettendorf, Iowa, Mr. Mondale assumed the role of economist professor as he stationed himself in front of two charts and dramatized the impact of Reagan administration deficits on what he termed a typical family.

According to the charts, a family of four earning \$25,000 a year must pay \$196 a month, or \$2,452 annually, to cover annual interest on the federal budget deficit. But, according to the Internal Revenue Service, such a family pays taxes of \$2,834 each year.

Interest payments on the federal deficit account for 13 percent of government spending and 25 percent of non-defense tax revenues, meaning that, even by the most generous calculation, the most such a family could be said to pay each year in interest on the federal deficit is \$708, or \$59 a month.

Mr. Mondale's issues director, William Galston, said the \$196-a-month figure was derived by dividing this year's \$111-billion interest payment into the nation's population, although that approach assumes that everyone, including children, pays taxes.

## Poll Gives Reagan a 16-Point Lead, With 2-1 Backing From Independents

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, drawing extraordinary support from Republican and independent voters, holds a 16-point lead over his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Mr. Reagan is ahead in every region, among women as well as men and among voters in all age groups, according to the poll.

The survey, conducted from Sept. 6 to 11, shows Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Mondale by 56 percent to 40 percent among registered voters, with 4 percent undecided. That is a gain of nine points for the president since just before the Democratic National Convention in July, when a Washington Post-ABC News poll showed him ahead, 51-44.

Mr. Reagan received support from 96 percent of Republicans surveyed. Among independents, he was favored 2-1 over Mr. Mondale. Of the Democrats surveyed, 23 percent supported Mr. Reagan, while 67 percent backed Mr. Mondale.

But the poll suggested areas in which the president might be vulnerable. By a 2-1 ratio, those polled saw him as siding with special interests; about half of those surveyed said they were not better off financially than when Mr. Reagan took office; and he was seen as less likely than Mr. Mondale to keep the United States out of war.

But the poll also appeared to confirm Mr. Mondale's inability to impress voters that he is a leader, with only 37 percent saying he had strong leadership qualities. It also indicated that most voters expected to be better off financially under Mr. Reagan than they would be under Mr. Mondale.

## U.S. Official Lauds Aid For Nicaraguan Rebels

By Don Shannon  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official praised on Wednesday private efforts to aid guerrillas fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua.

"I am pleased that the efforts are continuing," Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told a group of Hispanic Republicans. The comment went further than that of any other Reagan administration official in support of private efforts to aid the Nicaraguan insurgents.

Those efforts have been criticized in Congress since two private American citizens aiding the rebels were killed earlier this month during a raid into Nicaragua. Earlier this year, Congress cut off covert funding for the rebels, who were backed by the Central Intelligence Agency, and rebel sources say they have turned elsewhere for aid.

Mr. Motley, who oversees Latin American affairs at the State Department, said at a leadership conference of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly that he does not know where the rebels are getting their money. He was applauded when he voiced approval of the efforts and added that he has "not

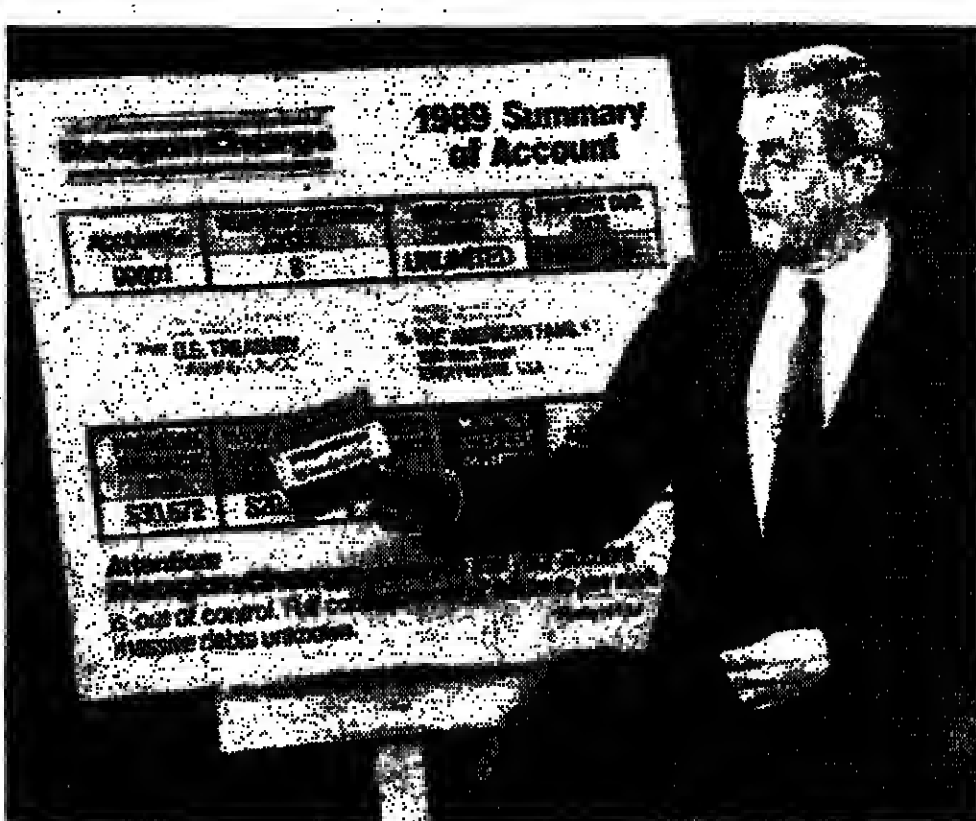
given up hope on government funding."

On Monday, State Department officials said the administration decided after the cutoff vote to "not discourage" contributions to the rebels from other governments and private citizens. They also said they were not encouraging such efforts.

The CIA and State Department have denied that the Americans killed worked for the U.S. government. But the administration acknowledged last week that the U.S. embassies in El Salvador and Honduras had given them some assistance.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, also addressed the Hispanic group Wednesday. She echoed Mr. Motley's support of private funding efforts, saying it was traditional for Americans to support political causes overseas.

"I become deeply concerned when I hear of American political leaders being more concerned about Americans helping freedom fighters than about Americans helping totalitarian forces in El Salvador," Mrs. Kirkpatrick later said, referring to occasional reports of some Americans helping the Salvadoran guerrillas.



Walter F. Mondale before a "ReaganCharge" chart meant to show the cost to the American family of the U.S. budget deficit. He unveiled the chart in Bettendorf, Iowa.

## U.S. "Tragedy": The Roving Mentally Ill Psychiatrists Cite Failure to Provide Care and Shelter

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American Psychiatric Association has described the practice of discharging mentally ill patients from state hospitals into ill-prepared local communities as a failure and "a major societal tragedy."

In its first comprehensive report on the homeless mentally ill, the association said Wednesday that the concept of shifting the chronic mentally ill from large institutions to community treatment facilities was "basically a good one" but that its "implementation was flawed."

The association, the nation's chief professional organization for psychiatrists, said a "disastrous" failure to provide adequate mental health care in the community, or even such basic needs as shelter and food, had left tens of thousands, perhaps even a million or more, of the mentally ill "cast adrift under conditions that most persons think can no longer exist in this country."

"Hardly a section of the country, urban or rural," the report said, "has escaped the ubiquitous presence of ragged, ill and hallucinating human beings, wandering through our city streets, huddled in alleyways or sleeping over vents."

The association blamed virtually everyone involved in the care and treatment of the mentally ill on the homeless for some aspect of the problem.

It asserted that federal, state and local governments had failed to provide enough money for adequate health care and social services, that "patients' rights" lawyers had been more interested in getting patients released than in ensuring that they are cared for, that mental health professionals had sometimes shied away from dealing with the most severely ill patients, and that psychiatrists themselves were slow to wake up to the dimensions of the problem.

In New York State, which is "considered to be in the forefront of the nationwide de-institutionalization movement," the report said, state and city officials have consistently allowed "the blame to be shifted back and forth." But the chief underlying problem in New York City, the report said, is that there is simply not enough inexpensive shelter or housing available, a need that must be met before mental health care can succeed.

The concept of removing the mentally ill from overcrowded institutions began 30 years ago, according to the report. It has since cut the number of patients kept in large public mental hospitals by three-fourths, from a peak of about 559,000 in 1955 to about 132,000 in 1980, the association said.

The movement began with "little preparation or planning," according to the report, and was propelled by at least four major factors.

New drug treatments allowed patients to be treated outside of institutions; a new mental health philosophy concluded that most individuals were better treated in their home communities than in warehouse-like mental hospitals; legal and legislative pressures called for granting more freedom and dignity to patients, and financially pressed state governments hoped to save money by shrinking or closing their mental hospitals.

The association's views were presented in a 313-page report notable for its blunt language. The report was described as the first major effort to determine who the homeless mentally ill are, how sick they are, what services they might need and what sort of plan might help them. It was the outgrowth of a yearlong study by a nine-member study group, which operated with a "sense of urgency" because "the problem was so serious" and "the

## Airlines Agree on Schedule Changes To Reduce Delays at U.S. Airports

By Reginald Stuart  
New York Times Service

ARLINGTON, Virginia — Airline industry representatives have reached tentative agreement on a broad package of schedule changes to reduce delays at six major U.S. airports.

The final hurdle was a plan for Newark International Airport, debated for eight days of often heated bargaining between government officials and negotiators from 100 domestic and foreign airlines. The plan agreed on Wednesday evening would increase the number of flights to and from the New Jersey airport in most of the peak hours.

The tentative Newark agreement is part of a plan to ease congestion and delays beginning next month at the three big airports in the New York City area and airports in Chicago, Atlanta and Denver. Earlier agreements for the two other major airports in the New York area, La Guardia and Kennedy, would space flights at peak hours more evenly but would not reduce or increase them.

The Federal Aviation Administration has accepted the plans but the airlines still must agree upon specific arrival and departure schedules and submit them to the Civil Aeronautics Board, the regulatory agency. The FAA, which is in charge of air traffic control, also must accept the final detailed schedules.

The Newark plan provides for slightly more hourly flights than now operate and significantly more than the government proposed last week, when it offered guidelines for the industry talks on congestion.

Under the agreement, the peak hour arrivals and departures at Newark for both big airlines and commuter lines would range from 69 an hour between 5 and 6 P.M. to a high of 73 between 8 and 9 A.M. The plan requires that flights not be bunched on the hour or half-hour, but be spread out evenly.

Acceptance of the Newark plan ended talks in which the government sought to win schedule revision voluntarily to avoid being forced to impose regulations governing arrivals and departures.

Airline flight delays have been a nagging problem in recent months, and airlines have said the delays have been costly. Last month, according to the aviation administration, there were 44,372 delays, the most ever. A delay is defined as any arrival or departure 15 minutes or more later than scheduled.

The FAA has said that revising flight schedules was an essential part of its overall plan to reduce congestion. The plan also involves hiring 1,400 additional air traffic controllers, improving technological equipment and assessing the need for some restrictions on private airplanes that use the same airways as the big airplanes.

Norman Phillion, an executive with the Air Transport Association, a trade group, said that a thousand flights had been moved at the six airports under discussion and that as a result "a lot of flights" at other airports would have to be adjusted, too.

Some small airlines complained that the industry agreement has frozen them out of some of the airports and reduced competition. The Associated Press reported, Samuel Clark, vice president of Air Atlanta, said that after two months of work, he thought his airline had been cleared to begin service between Atlanta and Chicago-O'Hare but was told the landing and takeoff slots were no longer available.



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Preschooled to Escape

There is startling news from a long, rigorous research project in Michigan. Yes, after all the years of experiment and disappointment, American society does know one sure way to lead poor children out of a life of poverty.

The remedy has different names — Project Headstart, developmental day care, nursery school — but the idea is the same: high-quality preschool education. And it works.

Why do poverty's children do so badly in school and life? People have long treated that as a mystery. There have been positive results, like those of Project Headstart, the mass preschool program of Lyndon Johnson's "great society." But even then people seemed determined to minimize the findings and hide behind the mystery of failed research. Now the evidence will be harder to hide.

For 20 years a landmark study has followed the lives of 123 black children from the depth of deprivation, many from single-parent homes. Half of them were given high-quality preschool education beginning at age 3. The others followed the traditional path of schooling. Now, the participants are almost 20 years old and the contrasts are remarkable.

The report on the privately funded study is entitled "Changed Lives," and rightly so. Nearly twice as many in the preschool group have gone to work or gone on to college or post-high school vocational training. Some 20 percent fewer had dropped out of school or had brushes with the law. The High-Scope Educational Research Foundation in Ypsilanti,

Michigan, which conducted the study, estimates that because of the reductions in crime, society has saved about \$3,100 on each person in the preschool group. And that is just the most easily quantifiable saving, trivial compared with the long-term gains. For example, the preschool group required far less remediation in elementary and high school, and as a result gained the self-confidence essential to success in school and life.

Too much can be read into the "Changed Lives" results. The graveyard of educational experiments is filled with cut-rate imitations of successful pilot projects. The Michigan experiment worked because the preschool education it provided was of high quality.

Nor can the results be taken as a cure-all for poverty and deprivation. Early childhood education has improved the youngsters' prospects considerably — but not enough. It has only reduced the negative effects of a miserable environment. Not even the highest quality preschool education can substitute for reforms that reach beyond education.

But so what if this is not The Perfect Answer? For many youngsters, an early, caring start means an opportunity to escape from the cycle of poverty. It means that something works and that "research shows" that compensatory education has failed. A 20-year study in the laboratory of life now shows that there is good to be done, if society is willing to do it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## An Obligation Accepted

George Shultz did the good and necessary thing in ending several years of U.S. government inattention to two groups of Vietnamese.

On Tuesday Mr. Shultz formally confirmed American responsibility for those Vietnamese who were made political victims by the Vietnam War. North Vietnamese for having associated themselves with America during the war, thousands were put into "re-education camps," terrible places where many remain still. Reluctant to deal with Hanoi in any way, the Reagan administration had not tested earlier Vietnamese offers to let these people go. Secretary of State Shultz remedied that neglect by officially establishing them as the highest American refugee priority and by calling on Hanoi to make good on its pledge of release.

The second group affected are the Americans, Vietnamese children fathered by U.S. servicemen. Again the problem was not so much a shortage of U.S. commitment as of official energy. Some Americans are already coming to America, but Secretary Shultz renewed administration support for that program, committing the United States to take all remaining Americans over three years.

There should be no further political or bu-

reaucratic hurdles on the American side for either the camp inmates or the children. The total numbers, in the low tens of thousands at most, are only a fraction of the nearly three-quarters of a million Indochinese refugees that America has absorbed in the past decade. The channel by which they will presumably come, the United Nations-sponsored Orderly Departure Program, has worked for more than 60,000 departing Vietnamese in the past five years. Their entry into that channel should have the further blessed effect of reducing the number of Vietnamese who, in desperation, chance the perils of flight by sea.

The re-education camp inmates are marked in Hanoi's eyes by political association with Americans, and the Asian-American children by blood association. Both groups have suffered severely in Vietnam, and both — with their "qualifying family members" — have an absolute claim on American generosity and goodwill. The visit of North Vietnam's foreign minister to the United Nations later this month is not too soon for the United States to start following up on Secretary Shultz's pledges to give them special help.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Two Old Men With a Difference

Compare the two old men who hold in their hands the fate of the world. Both were born in 1911. One's face radiates insolent health; the other's grim mien, even after a mysterious six-week absence from public view, shows the exhaustion of a body wracked by emphysema.

Physical condition, though, is not all. The boss's features already reflect to some degree the health of the company. How often in the past, seeing the sad faces of Johnson, Nixon, Ford or Carter, did we not feel that America was in a quandary? Today the triumphant Reagan smile testifies to the American people's reconciliation with its fundamental optimism. Excepting Khrushchev, whose tumultuous career has been cut to a few lines in the official history books, Soviet leaders are rarely prone to levity. But Chernenko beats all records. "When you look at him," a former head of government has said, "you understand why people thought Andropov seemed liberal."

Autumn is not yet here and already we feel the wind of winter. It takes the most resolute optimism to think that a talk between Andrei Gromyko, veteran of all the cold wars, and Ronald Reagan might seriously alter this climate, and that after the American election good sense will prevail at last.

—André Fontaine in Le Monde (Paris).

### After Chun's Visit to Tokyo

The most significant achievement concerning South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's historic visit to Japan last week was that it actually took place. The scars of Japan's brutal 35-year occupation of Korea, which ended in 1945, have understandably taken a long time to heal. However, since he came to power Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has made good relations with South Korea the great point of his foreign policy and backed up last year by becoming the first Japanese leader to visit South Korea. Now that the visit

has been reciprocated, there must be a good chance of reducing tension. The ball now would seem to be very much in the Japanese court to improve relations further by doing something about the massive trade imbalance and giving assurances that Koreans living in Japan are given a square deal.

—The Bangkok Post.

### Mitterrand Woos the Center

Having bidden farewell to the Communist ministers in the government in July and to residual Communists support this month, the French Socialist have now moved on to shed the burden of socialist doctrine. President Mitterrand's road from leftist revolutionary promises to economic rigour is littered with mountains of discarded ideological and tactical baggage as he approaches the middle of his term. Most recently, before the budget, the plan to control private education was ditched, precipitating a change of prime minister. So was the much vaunted proposal to hold a referendum on extending the use of referendums to issues of liberty, religion, job creation and job preservation were dumped much earlier. Mr. Mitterrand's strategy as his government of the left lost more and more popularity has been identified as an attempt to create a new majority by isolating the Communists and taking over the center ground held by the moderate right.

But the budget goes rather further, leaving the orthodox right opposition with precious little to oppose. Not only is the opposition deeply divided, but the president and [Prime Minister Laurent] Fabius have helped themselves to most of its ideas, even extolling the modernization potential of the private sector. This is not just a shift to the center but a bid for control of a new national consensus under a president of all the French except the Moscow Communists and the rabid right. It only remains to convince the electorate.

—The Guardian (London).

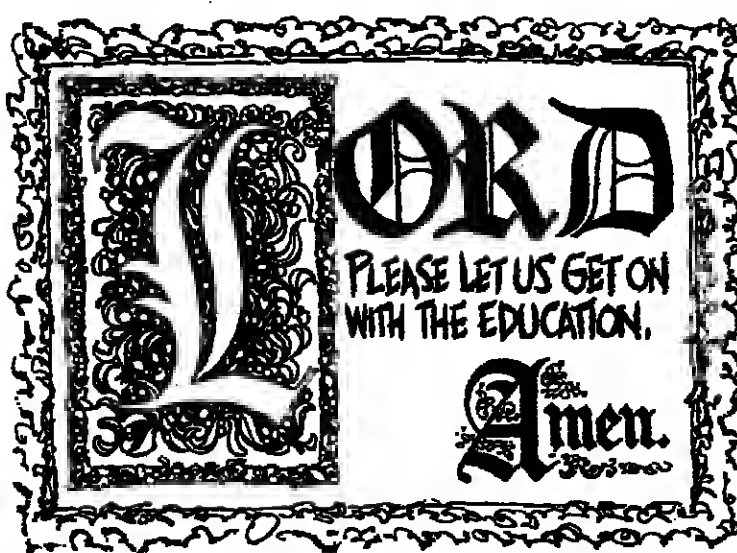
## FROM OUR SEPT. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Hollow Earth Theory Deflated

NEW YORK — Those students of the Arctic who have clung to the belief that there was a big hole at the North Pole which led into the interior of the earth and that this interior was peopled, had its own towns, cities and farming communities were sorely disappointed when they read of what Dr. F.A. Cook found at the Pole. These advocates of the hollow earth theory, or the "Hollow Poles," as unbelievers have termed them, are followers of James C. Symmes, who first exploited the idea a century ago and twice petitioned Congress to fit out an expedition so that he could go to the Pole, find the hole and make a studious and patient investigation of the earth's interior.

### 1934: Du Pont Defends Arms Accord

WASHINGTON — Documents were produced before the Senate Judiciary inquiry (on Sept. 13) to show that the E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Company in 1932 entered into an agreement with the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., whereby the former obtained the exclusive rights for sales of high explosives for military purposes in Europe and South America, while the British concern's territory embraced Asia. Pierre Du Pont defended the wartime record of his company before the committee. "The Allies came to us," he said, "because we were able to serve them when nobody else could. We made explosives for sixty different guns, and not a round failed."



## In the American Way, Moral Conviction Is Private

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — It seems strange that the relation of religion to politics should now be a prime issue in the U.S. presidential campaign. The relation has long been argued about in Europe, but the Americans who wrote the Bill of Rights thought they had settled it for the United States.

True, the question continued to surface in oblique ways. The last time was during John F. Kennedy's campaign, when it was suddenly suggested that as a Roman Catholic he might put allegiance to his church ahead of allegiance to his country. Voters rejected the charge, and it seemed that another milestone had been passed.

Now, curiously, the challenge is being put the other way around, as though the Constitution ought to be subordinate to the pulpit.

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, for example, has been criticized (in a letter from Dennis Patrick Duquette published in the New York Times) as an "example of the insipid attitude of some Catholic legislators who would like the public to believe that two hats can coexist on the same head with regard to the abortion issue, with absolutely no conflict of conscience."

The abortion debate has been gravely distorted by revising the question. Opponents argue that abortion is immoral, but that is not the issue. Many things are immoral (lying, adultery, being mean, dishonoring parents) but not illegal.

What the so-called pro-life movement wants is to make abortion a crime, punishable by the judicial system to which all taxpayers contribute. Calling themselves "pro-life" is itself an invid-

ous twist of language. As one wag put it, they seem to think life begins at conception and ends at birth. But nobody is suggesting that abortion is good for people, only that the government should not use its police and financial powers to penalize those who are driven to it by distress.

The political issue is law. The Reagan administration, to please its militant supporters, would even like to punish foreign countries that accept abortion in their desperate attempt to contain exploding populations, by denying those countries appropriated aid for family-planning programs.

Even Mr. Reagan has backed away from his Dallas prayer breakfast declaration that politics and religion are "inseparable." In Salt Lake City he remembered the "wall" in the Constitution separating church and state. Yet he went on to say: "Let me repeat what I have always believed. Religion is one of the traditional values which deserves to be preserved and strengthened."

Fine, but that "wall" in America's fundamental charter makes clear that this is not to be done by law. It is to be left to individual conscience, family and clerical establishments whose expressions are protected from interference of the laws.

In the same way the question of prayer in the public schools has been turned backward, as though the issue were whether children should be allowed to pray. Nobody has ever tried to stop

them if they choose. The political issue is whether there should be a law providing for the organization of prayer in public schools.

Mr. Reagan said that those who are opposed "twist the concept of freedom of religion to mean freedom against religion." They do not, but in any case the Constitution also guarantees the right of nonbelievers not to practice any faith without running afoul of the law.

The president said that "those who are attacking religion claim they are doing it in the name of tolerance." Isn't the real truth that they are intolerant of religion? To begin with, who in the United States has been attacking religion lately? Certainly no speech-making politicians, and if there are others, they have been muttering their blasphemies so quietly that only Mr. Reagan's sharp ears seem to have heard.

And if they do, should a law be passed imposing a fine, a jail sentence, some other punishment? That same First Amendment to the Constitution also states that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech." That includes the freedom to attack the Constitution, which would be deplorable but not illegal.

Morality is indeed a proper subject for public concern. Some things, such as murder and theft, are both immoral and illegal. But government provides a rule of law, not of faith or ethics. The question before the electorate is what the law should provide, and whether, not what people believe. That is the American tradition.

The New York Times

## When the Republicans Keep the Chair by Default

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Nearly everyone thinks that Ronald Reagan will be elected in November, and many of his supporters think this means that America is set on a conservative course from which it will never look back. The new Reagan conservatives argue that there has been a permanent shift not only in political demographics, from liberal Northern industrial cities to the conservative Sun Belt, but also in the way the social classes that once voted Democratic now identify their interests.

Against this, the historian and liberal pundit Arthur Schlesinger Jr. makes an argument that American politics is cyclical: During the past two centuries periods of activism and reform have regularly been followed by times of retreat and the pursuit of private interest. This causes Mr. Schlesinger to believe that the late 1980s or early 1990s will see a liberal reform administration back in power. He finds an explanation for these cycles in the experience of political generations (each group of reformers having its decisive early experience under the preceding reform generation) and the normal phenomenon of policies that run their course, wear out their welcome and provoke a reaction that in turn eventually produces a new call for change.

Mr. Reagan's conservatism is thin in intellectual content. Its emphasis

on market mechanisms and tax cuts is traditional Republican Party doctrine. (In practice, lower taxes and higher spending have produced colossal deficits, which is not what Mr. Reagan and his advisers had promised.) Deregulation and laissez-faire are familiar stuff. So is a belated anti-communism. Yet the Reagan program has been presented as radically new, and in the context of the dominant Keynesian and internationalism of the last half century, perhaps it is. Eventually, however, it will run its course.

The currents of popular social conservatism, fundamentalist public moralism and nationalism of the "We're number one" kind, which Mr. Reagan has been riding, will pass. They are little different from what America suffered and survived between 1919 and 1932 — the years of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer's anti-radical raids, prohibition, monkey trials, boom-and-bust.

On the other hand, it is not so easy to share Professor Schlesinger's confidence in a bright new deal to follow. He says that it doesn't matter what kind of program the opposition offers when the political cycle is ready to end. People vote to get rid of a president more than to elect a new one. They depose Jimmy Carter in 1980;

electing Ronald Reagan was merely the available means to that end. When people grow restless with the new conservatism, the Schlesinger argument goes, it won't matter what the Democrats offer.

I am not so sure. The new American conservatism has been greatly reinforced by the exhaustion of those liberal ideas ("liberal" in the American sense, meaning on the moderate left) which, with different emphases and in changing language, have been crucial to politics since the progressivism of Theodore Roosevelt and the populism of the turn of the century. This collapse of liberalism seems to me a major datum of the present American scene, and virtually certain to have a more lasting effect than the Schlesinger theory would allow.

The liberal is an honorable failure, which follows from past success. Liberalism's big battles were won years ago in the United States. A new agenda has yet to be found.

There is no agreement among Democrats today on what it should be. The administration of Lyndon Johnson was the last in the United States with major liberal reform ambitions, those of the "great society." Those ambitions ended in disappointment, and the administration itself collapsed under pressure of its

inability to sustain popular support for the Vietnam War — conceived as a war for liberal principles — least of all among the liberals themselves.

The Carter administration suffered from Mr. Carter's personal inadequacies as a leader, but it failed mainly for lack of a coherent idea of where it wanted to take America either in domestic or in foreign policy.

The forces of traditional liberalism — labor-minded, economically interventionist — and the newer claims of minority entitlements were never reconciled. The liberal internationalism of the Wilson tradition, represented by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was in tension with the more activist and anti-Soviet ideas of the national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and of blue-collar labor liberals. Would Walter Mondale, if elected this November, do better? Not on the evidence of the policies presented in the Democratic Party's platform.

Reality will eventually catch up with the Reagan administration — or time will. People will vote to have something new. Will they get it? The problem that today's Democrats suffer is that what they offer is familiar and boring, so that they often don't quite believe in it themselves. Until this changes, the Republicans will continue to set the national agenda.

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## One Democrat's Case Against Overrating Reagan

By Hale Champion

This is the first of two articles.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Four summers ago I wrote that Democrats were being too optimistic about retaining the presidency, that they were seriously overestimating the skills and appeal of Ronald Reagan. Today I would suggest that Democrats seriously overestimate Mr. Reagan's skills and appeal.

In 1980, challenger Reagan could and did get the good of all his legendary assets, rhetorically singing, dancing and telling jokes with pleasure on the campaign trail. In 1984, incumbent Reagan can still sing, but he is finding it very difficult to dance, and dangerous to joke. Attention should be paid to that fact — immediately.

My 1980 prognosis of impending disillusion for the Democrats was based largely on painful experience as a strategist in 1966 for the incumbent governor, Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, when Mr. Reagan first ran for governor of California and won a landslide victory. Mr. Reagan's margin when he won re-election in 1970 was only half that of his initial victory in 1966.

I think Mr. Reagan already looks much less formidable as a defender than he was as a challenger four years ago. I think his strategists, who are very astute, recognize the potential problem, but that Walter Mondale and his strategists have only begun to see and exploit it. That does not mean that Mr. Reagan cannot or will not win. But the Democrats have a much better opportunity to scrape away that famous Teflon coating in the next two months than many pundits or politicians yet understand.

How are the campaigns of 1980 and 1984 different for Mr. Reagan? First, four years ago he had the unpopular and inflexible Jimmy Carter to run against. There was John Anderson, a significant independent candidate, to scoop up voters who were not available to Mr. Reagan himself but who regarded Mr. Carter as too much or too little to take. Such people find it either a pleasure or a duty to vote, but would as soon send a message as decide an election.

There were the even more numerous eligible nonvoters who do not much like taking an hour or so out of their busy private lives to perform a public function, especially when it means choosing between imperfect alternative candidates. And there were immediate issues in 1980, a host of them about which many voters had strong, unexpressed emotions: American hostages in Iran, Russians in Afghanistan, an inflating economy still suffering from oil and other shocks, and cultural values and behavior that had religious overtones. For a challenger with Mr. Reagan's skills and appeal, that was Mariboro Country.

What does he have in 1984? Well, he does not have Jimmy Carter to kick around any more, and he has had no great success to date in a strident, obvious effort to make Mr. Mondale look like Mr. Carter. Mr. Mondale has his imperfections, but they are not much like Mr. Carter's. Mr. Reagan does not have John Anderson going for him this year. And while there are still a lot of habitual nonvoters, the numbers and makeup of that category seem to be changing through mobilization of many of the women, minority-group members and even union members within it — largely due to displeasure

with Mr. Reagan's administration.

The issue situation will probably not be clear until we know whether the campaign comes to focus on the relatively placid surface of the present or on the potential for future turmoil. There is nothing immediate to produce great emotion on either side except the Ferraro candidacy. The marines in Lebanon are dead or gone, not hostages. The Russians seem, quite understandably, to have decided that negotiating with Mr. Reagan on arms control is useless.

The economy looks likely to help the incumbent, but that is less certain than is assumed. The expanding sense of debt — private even more than public — which buoyed it is also leaking into the national hold in a way that ought to make the markets more nervous than they already are. America is taking on water by the barrel and talking about bailing with teaspoons. That could mean trouble next year or the year after, or tomorrow. The Reagan team, ever alert, investigates against purveyors of doom even before anybody but Mario Cuomo has sounded the tocsin.

Americans are no closer to consensus on social and cultural change in behavior or values, and indeed seem more firmly polarized than ever. Mr. Reagan with his "feeling good about America" theme clearly has made most Americans feel less guilty about the unfairness of a world we are told we never made, and for which we therefore cannot be held responsible.

What does this view of the difference in circumstances between 1980 and 1984, some of which cut one way, some another, make in the political effectiveness of the Reagan skills and appeal this fall?

His performance as a cheerful, likable personality whose flair for simple, anecdotal evidence in public discourse makes him a great communicator is an asset that will be enhanced, not diminished, unless . . .

The "unless" is crucial. Unless Ronald Reagan has to give specific answers to hard, even complicated questions on issues linked to his performance. Unless he is not permitted to shrug away errors and gaffes merely by changing the subject. Unless he is put on the defensive and kept there.

The writer, executive dean of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, was undersecretary of health, education and welfare in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Welding High Tech In Europe

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Should Europe's battered electronics and telecommunications companies be encouraged to forge powerful cross-border alliances to repel the Japanese and American invaders? Or should such combines instead be explicitly forbidden, in case they are a first step toward price-fixing cartels?

European industrialists are fiercely arguing this issue with their political masters in the national capitals of the European Community as well as at EC headquarters in Brussels. Europe has been devastated by its failure in the worldwide high tech race; if necessary, it may be prepared to bend a lot of formerly inflexible rules.

At stake is Western Europe's future well-being. For the technologies involved are as important economically as the automobile once was.

A billion kilometers of optical fiber cabling will need to be laid in EC countries in the next few years; the 2 percent of gross domestic product now accounted for by telecommunications will explode to 10 percent. The Europeans dread that first they will become the technological slaves of their competitors, then their servants.

The issue that Europe should resolve some of its antitrust regulations, avoid such a fate suffered a setback when West Germany's highly independent Federal Cartel Office announced in June that it would allow a \$50-million linkup by companies for the production of optical fiber in West Berlin. The decision that the birth of a new comprising Siemens, AEG-Telefunken, Philips, ITT's Standard Elektrische Lorenz and Kabelland would be the death of competition.

The would-be partners would produce at least 100,000 kilometers of fiber-optic cable yearly, able to compete against Western Electric and Corning of the United States or Japan's Sumitomo.

Experts in Britain agree. BICC Ltd. and Corning have opened such a plant in Wales. They say that Europe is ready forced to import the technological know-how it needs for crucially important fiber-optics works of the future; and that if Europeans also fail to achieve volume production, they will soon find themselves vulnerable to cheaper imports.

"We've already lost semiconductor," warns David Harper, marketing director of BICC Optical Fibers, "and we don't want to repeat the mistakes we made 20 years ago."

The French government has no doubt that volume manufacture and more intra-European rather than trans-Atlantic cooperation will strengthen Europe's uncertain grip. France's Fibre Optique Industrielle now has the capacity to make only 30,000 kilometers a year. By the end of this year West Germany will have laid out 13,000 kilometers of the 650,000 kilometers of optical fiber cables installed around the world in 1984, as against 350,000 in America.

But the Bonn cartel authorities are skeptical that mergers and marketing pacts are the way forward. Competition lawyers at the European Commission in Brussels are equally hostile. "The telecom industry is trying to bustle us," complains a top European responsible for enforcing the Rome Treaty's competition rules. "I am not alone in thinking the only way we will get a really efficient telecom sector in Europe is by fact by applying those [antitrust] rules."

The telecommunications giants demanding dispensations are some of the same companies that once made up Europe's notorious "cartel cartels" until the Brussels untrustbusters moved against it. It is often said that the reason Europe's telecommunications have been less than dynamic, in both technological and market terms, was the cozy collusion of old cartels.

The European Commission's position is certain to be highly influential — once its officials can agree on one. Mirroring the whole debate, Europeans are split in their support of the EC's tough competition powers and of a flexible new industrial policy for all the Community.

Emboldened by the support that its Euphrat program for cross-border research and development projects is getting in the information technology sector, Brussels is turning to telecommunications. It has already won the backing of the ten member countries for more cooperation on standards and government purchasing, and increasingly its industrial policy planners are urging production and market-sharing pacts that could help the European electronics companies to regain lost ground.

In the past, industrial countries have been able to evolve the legal frameworks that control business activity. Now they have, in Europe at any rate, to review and maybe to adjust the cartel rules almost overnight if the high tech industries are not to suffer. That is the reality of the third industrial revolution.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Khomeini's Appeal Ebbs

Haroon Siddiqui's opinion column "Many Moslems Like Ayatollah Khomeini's Cause," (Sept. 11), is, typically, an article of misplaced assumptions by a man isolated from events. Ayatollah Khomeini did represent new hope for many Moslems and most Iranians when he took power. That was in 1978. After six years, people have opened their eyes and now see the atrocities and above all the unreliability of the Khomeini ideals.

It is no longer "the foot soldiers of revived Islam and its revolutions" that represent the majority, as they once did — witness the sudden drops in the number of volunteers for the war; the recent Tehran bombing and the reactions following it; the num-

ber of hijacked planes; Ayatollah Rafsanjani's call for moderation.

ABOULI FARMAN, Geneva.

### Meanwhile, in Monaco

Regarding "Monaco's Silly Season: Photos of Stephanie Reine Pataou's Joust With Press" (Aug. 29):

I was astonished to see how low the International Herald Tribune has dropped by publishing a front-page story about the love affairs of the members of the Grimaldi family of Monaco, about whom we all have heard enough. What is their society life doing on the front page when the whole world is in crisis?

PHILIP K. HADDAD, Brussels.



## 10 Years of Revolution In Anti-U.S. Ethiopia

Mengistu Adds Finishing Touches  
To Creating His People's Republic

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ten years ago Wednesday, the late Emperor Haile Selassie was quietly driven away in a Volkswagen from the Grand Palace in central Addis Ababa by a group of unknown rebel army officers who had carefully engineered a bloodless "creeping coup" against the senile monarch.

Neither the 82-year-old Ethiopian emperor nor the United States, which had backed his monarchy for

In April 1977, the once-huge U.S. communications center in Asmara, in Eritrea Province, was closed with most other American facilities in Ethiopia. Russians and Cubans began arriving by the thousands to replace the departing Americans.

Within months, the U.S. presence was all but erased in Ethiopia while a new Communist one was spreading throughout the old empire.

Today, Ethiopia, bound by a friendship treaty to Moscow, is an even closer ally of the Soviet Union than it was of the United States. Its military leadership under Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam has just set up a Communist Party to rule over a new East bloc-style "people's republic" now in the making.

"American imperialism" is now the official No. 1 enemy, and Washington and Addis Ababa are scarcely on talking terms.

The internal changes that have taken place over the past decade in the life of this 2,000-year-old nation are just as remarkable and are displayed, amply across the landscape of the capital in these days of celebration.

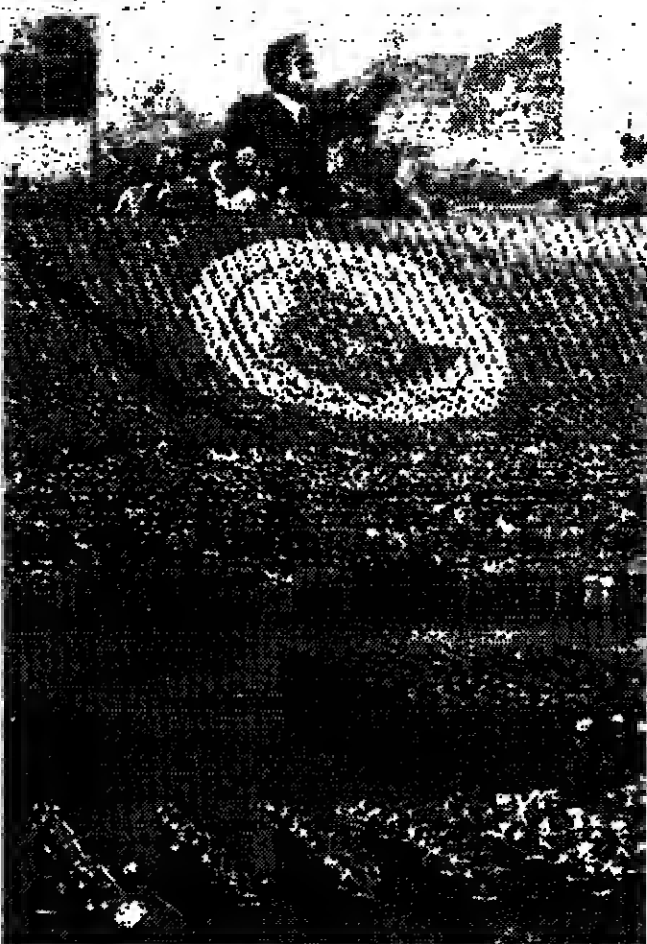
On Wednesday, the old Meskat Square in the center of Addis Ababa, where in mid-September the Coptic religious authorities once celebrated "the finding of the true cross" and crowds lighted bonfires to mark the end of the rainy season, was the scene of a Communist-style civil and military parade orchestrated by North Koreans.

Now known as Revolution Square, the site is overlooked by three giant billboards, one bearing the new, all-red party flag with a hammer and sickle, another with a picture of Colonel Mengistu surrounded by workers and the third with the faces of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

For three hours, 54,000 workers and peasants and 15,000 soldiers filed by the reviewing stand waving flags and carrying out mass gymnastics introduced here by the North Koreans. In the background, 10,000 Ethiopian children carried cards that spelled out revolutionary slogans such as "Down With Imperialism" and "Long Live Proletarian Internationalism," and depicted scenes from the revolution.

It was an impressive display of Communist-inspired choreography over which the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and a Soviet Politburo member, Grigory Romanov, the top Communist guest, watched with obvious pleasure. Except for Communist Party representatives, few Western guests were invited for the occasion and only two American journalists were allowed to report on it.

The Mengistu government has spent lavishly on the celebrations. Estimates of the total cost range from \$150 million to \$200 million, although some of it has come to



Troops and spectators gathered in Addis Ababa under a portrait of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

gifts of material from Soviet bloc nations. Perhaps the biggest change noticeable to a reporter returning here after a three-year absence is the new sense of order and quiet in a capital for years wracked by fighting between the government and its opponents.

Where once the night was filled with the noise of gunfire, today an almost eerie silence reigns and the streets are empty long before the midnight-to-5 A.M. curfew goes into effect. Taxis, once plentiful at night, are almost impossible to find after 10 P.M.

Despite the calm prevailing in the capital, Ethiopia is still suffering from most of the same old problems that bedeviled it at the start of the revolution: severe drought, war in Eritrea and now in neighboring Tigre Province and food shortages.

## Violence Again Breaks Out in Soweto As New Bans on Dissent Are Imposed

Reuters

SOWETO, South Africa — Two houses and a nightclub were attacked with gasoline bombs early Thursday in South Africa's largest black township. The violence broke out after the government imposed sweeping new bans on dissent.

A police spokesman said one house in Soweto, Johannesburg's black township, was destroyed, but no one was inside. The other house and the nightclub were only slightly damaged.

He said riot police used tear gas Wednesday night during five separate incidents of stone-throwing. Police vehicles were damaged but no one was injured or arrested, he said.

Witnesses said police used whips against crowds and fired tear gas into a group attempting to hold a prayer meeting to commemorate the death of Steve Biko, a black leader who died in police custody seven years ago.

The new ban, announced Monday by the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, prohibited until the end of the month any meeting of more than two persons discussing politics "or which is in protest against or in support of or in commemoration of anything."

The ban is described by opponents as the most severe measure in recent years. It covers certain areas in all four provinces but is most comprehensive in the Transvaal, where about 40 persons have died in widespread unrest in the last two weeks.

Meanwhile, in the city of Durban, six South African dissidents sought by police entered the British consulate on Thursday and refused to leave, British officials said.

A spokesman for the six said they had sought political asylum.

Police have been trying to re-arrest five of the six since their release from detention last Friday on the orders of a judge. They are leaders of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front and of the Natal Indian Congress.

The sixth has been sought by the police since an initial crackdown during elections last month in which 200 persons were arrested. A British official in Pretoria,

while deoying a formal asylum request had been made, said: "The six are refusing to leave, but there is no question of us forcing them to do so."

An executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, Farouk Meer, said: "The British government has refused political asylum in the consulate to leaders of the United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress and wants to kick them out into the hands of the police who are waiting outside."

"It is clear to us that the British government's condemnation of detentions represents hypocrisy and empty rhetoric," he said.

The United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress and led calls for a boycott of last month's elections to a new house of Parliament, which allows a minor parliamentary role for Asians and persons of mixed race but excludes South Africa's black majority.

In Cape Town, Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha said he understood the six were "willing to surrender peacefully to the South African authorities."

He said the British consulate had rejected a request by the six "to act as an intermediary between them and the South African authorities."

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## South Korean Voices Return From Exile

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader who has been living here to exile since being released from prison late in 1982, says he plans to return soon to Seoul "to participate in the people's struggle for the restoration of democracy and human rights."

He said that no date had been set for his return but that it would be before the end of the year.

Mr. Kim, who narrowly missed being elected president in 1971 and narrowly escaped death when he was kidnapped from Tokyo by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1973 and when he was sentenced to be executed on sedition charges in 1980, is South Korea's most widely known opposition leader.

He said Wednesday that he does not expect the same fate as Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Mr. Aquino, the Philippine opposition leader, returned to his country from exile 13 months ago and was assassinated on arrival at Manila International Airport.

The Korean government will not be so stupid as to repeat that sort of thing," Mr. Kim said in reference to Mr. Aquino's killing. "I hope not."

He said, however, that a close friend had been informed by a top government official in Seoul earlier this year that "if Kim comes back, we will arrest him."

John Hughes, a U.S. State Department spokesman, said the Reagan administration "expressed our hope to all concerned that his return will be trouble-free, insofar as



Kim Dae Jung

his personal situation is concerned." Mr. Hughes said that he did not know Mr. Kim's "legal status under Korean law."

A South Korean Embassy official said it was doubtful that Mr. Kim would be permitted to resume political activity.

Mr. Kim's death sentence was commuted to life in prison by President Chun Doo Hwan in January 1981, an action that cleared the way for President Chun to have a state visit to the United States. The sentence was later amended to 20 years in prison, of which he has served 2½ years.

■ "Lawful Procedures" Vowed

In Seoul, a government spokesman said Thursday that he had no knowledge of any plans by Mr. Kim to come home but said the authorities would take "lawful procedures due to him" if he returned, Reuters reported.

The spokesman did not say whether Mr. Kim would be jailed again to serve out the balance of his prison term.

Last month, a spokesman for the government said that Mr. Kim could face imprisonment for the balance of his sentence if he returned.

## 9 Killed Outside Jakarta When Crowds Rampage

United Press International

JAKARTA — At least nine people were killed and 50 were injured Wednesday night when about 1,500 people swept through a northern Jakarta suburb, setting fire to shops and buildings, witnesses and officials said Thursday.

The disturbances were the worst in Jakarta since 1973, when scores of people died in violence directed against Chinese and Japanese businesses.

The immediate cause of the unrest was unclear, but it had been running high in the shantytown of Priok since Tuesday, when a policeman entered a mosque without removing his shoes. Witnesses said that the congregation became enraged and that the policeman fled the mosque but returned later with reinforcements.

Residents said the tense situation erupted in violence Wednesday night, with one group marching on a police station and another racing through the streets throwing stones at Chinese businesses and fire-bombing cars and buildings.

According to one witness, soldiers fired into the crowd at the police station.

"The rioters burned a car, destroyed several houses and a drug store and killed several shopkeepers," the Defense Department said in a statement. It said security

forces had fired at the legs of some people in the crowds after they ignored warning shots and refused to disperse.

The body of a young man whom witnesses said had been shot by the police was carried through the shantytown by about 100 Muslim youths shouting "God Is Great."

Witnesses said the charred bodies of eight people were pulled from one of three buildings burned by youths.

Priok was quiet and sealed off by early Thursday, with dozens of armored cars manned by special "red beret" troops lining the main road into the shantytown and army helicopters hovering overhead.

Troops and riot police patrolled the area, poking youths with M-16 rifles to prevent crowds from gathering.

The soldiers appear to have the upper hand now, one political leader said.

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## Bomb Found in Car Towed in Paris

Reuters

PARIS — The police towed away a car illegally parked outside the Paris office of the Western European Union and did not discover that it contained explosives until two days later, police sources said Thursday.

On Aug. 23, the area around the office, in the 16th Arrondissement, was searched after an anonymous caller reported that the extreme leftist group Direct Action had planted a car bomb.

But nothing was found, the sources said, because the police towing service, after responding to

a routine call, had already removed the car.

Two days later, detectives from the Paris bomb squad traced the car to a police pound and discovered 23 kilograms (50 pounds) of high explosives in the trunk. The detonator had apparently failed to work.

The union, long a dormant organization, is made up of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the three Benelux countries. President François Mitterrand of France has tried to revive the group as a forum for a West European defense policy.

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WafPnl	2632	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/8
McGon	1497	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	0
WacoP	1448	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	0
CompP	1375	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	0
Forrel L	1227	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	+1/8
ImpPps	1111	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
GelInds	1109	16 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
OnoPdu	9114	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
AsroPac	84	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/4
TITE	95	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
DIRAC n	940	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/8

High	Low	Close	Chng.
214.14	212.15	214.13	+1.85

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Sept. 14, 1984

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# Unfreezing the Primal Pain

The real Primal Scream is unmistakable. It has its own quality of something deep, rattling and involuntary. When the therapist suddenly removes any portion of defense and the patient is left open with his Pain, he screams because he is wide open to his truth. Arthur Janov, "The Primal Scream," 1970

PARIS — Ever since a 22-year-old student fell to the floor in Palm Springs, California, in January 1967, Arthur Janov has heard a lot of screaming. "You hear Primals in patients' native languages, it sounds like the Tower of Babel," he says. The Paris branch of Janov's Primal Institute offers therapy in seven languages to patients of 21 nationalities and his books have been translated into just about

## MARY BLUME

every language from Hebrew to Serbo-Croatian. The one exception is Italian: Janov has had her been translated into Italian nor had an Italian patient. He cannot explain this.

He can, however, offer a simple explanation for his wide appeal: Primal Therapy, he maintains, is the only therapy that works. From a more practical point of view it is relatively rapid (usually six to eight months plus return visits) and, says Janov, it costs one-fifth as much as psychoanalysis. Above all, Primal Therapy traces neurosis to personal childhood and everyone, of every nationality, has parents.

Janov cites as an example a Yugoslav patient who had been bombed as a child in World War II. The source of his Pain (Janov always uses a capital "P") was not the bombs: "It was where my Mama when the bombs were falling," Janov says. He is as attractively tousled as when he first sprang to fame but the ringlets are gray now and the tone sometimes tired. He turned 60 last month.

"What's fascinating is that everybody, no matter what their background, they all go back to that very simple need of being loved or being touched," says Janov's second wife and chief aide, a dynamic blonde named France who was his first French patient in the days when the Primal Institute was only in Los Angeles.

They are a decorative, relaxed couple lean-

ing back on the sofa in the European Primal Institute, a town house off the post Avenue Foch. "It was given to us by someone whose life we saved," Art murmurs. The therapy rooms are upstairs: light-blue padded coils with occasional shreds of Kleenex strewn pathetically on the floor.

"The basic difference with Freudian theory is that we lay down neurosis as an experience, not an idea," Janov says. "Therefore, you don't just discuss, you have to relive the experience. So our patients really get it out. They get into this tremendous fury — we have punching bags up there and the walls are all thick."

"And under the fury there is always the Pain," adds France, British television has just been filming a violent paranoid patient. "He's scary," Art says. "But when you get through it you can just see this little boy crying."

To Janov, neurosis is frozen Pain. Primal Pains are needs and feelings that have been repressed, usually in early childhood, and the Primal Scream is both a scream of Pain and a liberating moment when the patient's defense system dramatically opens up. The first Primal is likely to occur within three weeks of therapy. Janov finds all the emphasis on screaming distasteful.

"Journalists get lazy and latch on to the scream and that very dramatic quality. I make people scream?" he wrinkles his face. "It all sounds so ridiculous, you know. The truth is we never made people scream."

"You can have sessions where you won't hear a scream," says France. "You'll hear a deep cry in very moving moments. Sometimes a patient will scream but it has nothing to do with screaming."

Janov says he has been widely ripped off by imitators, and even a leading psychiatric hospital in Paris offers what they call Primal Therapy, reimbursed, as his patients are not, by Social Security. "There are some 400 to 500 clinics in the world using my name, claiming to be trained by me or other bes," Janov says. "They do a lot of harm." It's enough to make a person scream, but Janov has sensibly hired his own public relations representative instead.

No one, except Janov, expected Primal Therapy to have staying power when it gained fame in the loopy early 1970s, thanks to all his famous patients, John Lennon and Yoko Ono. Lennon received a review

copy of "The Primal Scream" — Janov says he doesn't know how — and decided he had to have the therapy, later writing the first Primal song ("Mother you had me but I never had you/I wanted you but you didn't want me"). Janov says he tried to cool Lennon's public enthusiasm. "I mean, he was going to take out an ad in the San Francisco Chronicle saying 'This Is It, John Lennon.' We said, for God's sake, don't do that."

Testimonials came from other celebrities. The actor James Earl Jones said Primal Therapy had cured him of smoking, sinus trouble, compulsive sex habits and hemorrhoids. Janov himself has noted results in hypertension, alcoholism, drug addiction, criminal behavior, ulcers, frigidity and flat-chestedness. Patients have grown taller, thrown away their eyeglasses, improved their posture, and have lost facial ticks and a compulsive interest in whether the Minnesota Twins win or not.

JANOV was dismissed by some as a hip Hollywood psychologist and a media-conscious maverick. The Los Angeles Times in 1971 quoted him as saying that Primal Therapy is the most important discovery of the 20th century and that 80 percent of all ailments could be cured by it, which means we could get rid of all but 20 percent of the medical profession. He was linked with the far-out therapies that flourished at the time although he never was associated with them.

"It was never a fad or a gimmick or any of the things people wrote about it," Janov says. He is writing a book explaining why such approaches as Gestalt, Transcendental Meditation and holistic medicine cannot work. Nor, in his opinion, can conventional Freud and where the neo-Freudians went wrong. I think Freud's a towering genius in psychology, he just didn't go far enough."

Janov's Ph.D. (he is not a medical doctor) is in clinical psychology. He had long experience in conventional therapy, starting at the Los Angeles Veterans Hospital, where he also played in a band called The Psychopathic Synchronizers. "We were one of the best bands in the country because we had all the Hollywood musicians there who had cracked up. I played trumpet. The sax section all had lobotomies, I mean it was really wild, they weren't in their heads at all. They



Arthur and France Janov.

were playing terrific stuff but they didn't know who I was from one day to the next."

From the start, Janov says he was dissatisfied with conventional psychology. "It wasn't rebellion, it's an evolution. I always sensed something, I mean I always knew that people didn't get sick because of lack of insights and they don't get well because you give them insights. These laws in Freudian therapy about the id and the ego and regression and all that mumbo jumbo, no psychologist has to talk that way. You don't need a special language, we're all in the same boat."

The Paris Institute holds regular weekend retreats for patients who attend group sessions and relax at "Primal" movies such as "Bambi," "Les 400 Coups," "Fanny and Alexander" and "E.T." There are also satellite Primal Institutes (the next one to open in London in 1985). In 17 years, Janov says, Primal Therapy has become a systematic

science almost mathematical in its precision.

He is at present engaged in a research project with a London hospital and an English university that involves measuring the effects of Primal Therapy in such areas as hormonal secretions and the immune system. The tests are intended to give objective evidence of what Janov says he already knows: that Primal Therapy works.

"There is no other psychotherapy that takes Pain as its base, that says psychological and physical Pain form the basis of a neurosis, and that sets out to measure the core of Pain inside the body and the brain to prove our hypothesis."

"I just want professionals to be aware that this is a systematic scientific therapy, that there is a way out of the anguish that people are suffering from, and that it isn't a whim." The problem is to win acceptance from other professionals and from governmental

organizations that would provide funds for the training of more therapists. The current tests are clearly intended to add scientific luster to Janov's ideas.

"I think Primal Therapy is the real revolution that's going on in the world today," he says. "I think all other external revolutions are meaningless unless people can change themselves profoundly. And when you change people profoundly, you'll create a new society, I think."

"I used to worry about professional acceptance, that's when I was trying to convince professionals who had this incredible faith in their own thing that they could change. They're not going to. There's a syndrome called the I-won't-believe-it-even-if-you-prove-it syndrome. My guess," says Janov with his weary smile, "is that it's going to take years and years and years."



A Muzak recording session in New York.

# Hiding the Music in Muzak

by Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — In the word-processing department of a large midtown Manhattan publishing house, staring at green letters on a black screen, a bored typist is tapping her foot. Two hundred and thirty-nine miles south, a filing clerk in a Washington office taps along in precise unison, 60 times a minute.

It's two in the afternoon. By 2:10 P.M., in time with a tune they may not know they're hearing, they will be tapping 72 times a minute; by 2:15 P.M., 78, and if their responses are typical their speed and accuracy will pick up just when they would have wilted in a silent or talk-filled room.

Not everyone taps a foot, but just about everyone responds: that is the premise on which the Muzak Corp., which celebrated its 50th anniversary last month, has built its multimillion-dollar chain of background music franchises.

"Music by Muzak," as the company's director of communications, Charles Furlong, is careful to call it (lest the trade name go the way of Kleenex and Frigidaire), is heard daily by more than 80 million people around the world, and the company can cite an impressive array of in-house and independent studies to back up its claim that music can improve productivity anywhere — from Precision Small Parts Inc. to RCA and Xerox.

Muzak calls the process that manipulated the typist's tapping foot "stimulus progression"; it is not so blunt an instrument as to rely solely on increasing speed. According to the vice president for programming, Rodney Baum, tempo, meter, instrumentation and the "feel" of a selection are painstakingly calibrated within the quarter-hour segments. These are in turn fine-tuned to the fatigue cycles of the workday; the stiffest doses of musical caffeine are administered at 10:30 in the morning and 3:30 in the afternoon.

How it works within a segment may be gleaned from a demonstration LP made this year by Muzak for distribution to franchisees and prospective clients. The first three songs are all at a metronome setting of mm=120 (120 beats a minute) — march time, though there is no march sound to them. The first starts delicately: a prominent accordion solo, no rhythm section for the first few bars. The feeling is of a leisurely but smart two beats a measure.

The second, though at the same speed, is

jazzier, with more percussion and a clear four-to-the-bar (a high-strung or fidgety typist might start to tap twice as fast); the third has an insistent electric bass underpinning in repeated eighth notes. Then comes a more thrusting tune (Michael Jackson's "Beat It"), at the slightly faster tempo of 144.

The fifth and final number of the sample sequence starts unassertively with a gentle electric guitar statement of the melody, at the slowest pace yet (mm=96), but after less than a minute it suddenly launches into a brassy mm=156, with the rhythm section full swing. The kick is about 10 times more effective for having been "set up."

Of course, "brassy" and "insistent" in the

musicians especially detest Muzak, perhaps because they cannot help doing exactly what Muzak doesn't want: listening. "I grit my teeth whenever I go into an elevator or a restaurant," says one composer.

Foregoing are to be understood in the Muzak context: nothing should be noticed. The drums do not pound. Saxophone solos do not wail; they murmur. The massed strings, when they are used, hum more than they swell and soar. Above all, there are no voices, no distracting words. "Our music is not meant to be listened to," Furlong said. "It's as simple as that. If it stands out, it's wrong."

Muzak works hard for its calculated anonymity. Approximately \$1 million is spent yearly on updating the library of selections, Furlong said. "We keep an active playlist of 5,000 songs; the total library is over 50,000." Each year 1,000 titles are deleted, either to make room for new hits, or to be redone with "fresh arrangements and recordings so that they sound correct in today's Muzak library," according to Baum.

The sound of today's Muzak library is above all electronic. "The electric instruments are the orchestra of rock, and they use

them superbly," said Dick Lieb, a commercial arranger to whom Muzak turns for its New York recordings. He described in a telephone interview the band used at his most recent sessions: "First, the rhythm group: electric bass, drummer, other percussion, two guitars, two keyboardists. Winds, two each of trombones and trumpets, always with the mutes. Strings: nine violins, four cellos." Earlier Muzak recordings relied far more on acoustic piano and guitar, swooping strings and a big-band style saxophone section.

THE fresh arrangements are not the only thing new at Muzak: The company has seen much change in the last decade, especially since being acquired by Westinghouse in 1981. The emphasis on music for retail stores has decreased substantially. Where the company once offered these "channels" of Muzak music ("office," "factory" and "public area") and disseminated them by mailing tapes to the franchisees, it now provides a single broadcast feed for the whole nation by satellite from Stamford, Connecticut. (Meanwhile, the company now has an elaborate pre-recorded background music service for clients who want to establish a particular musical mood; for this, commercial recordings rather than Muzak arrangements are used.)

And the tunes are newer. In the late 1960s, when George Jellinek was program director, Muzak relied heavily on oldies, and some of the arrangements themselves still dated from the early 1950s. Today, the company is ready to record at the drop of a bit. "On the average," Furlong said, "the time elapsed between a song's topping the charts to its broadcast is about six weeks." Much of the recording is done in London, but Muzak records around the globe: Tokyo, Mexico City, Toronto, Nashville, Los Angeles and New York.

That Muzak bears a certain stigma is incapable, and the company is self-conscious about it. The name is used, much to its owners' chagrin, as a synonym for the insipid, the boring and the witless in all branches of music. As long as 22 years ago, the sculptor Richard Lippold successfully objected to having it piped into a lobby for which he had been commissioned to create a work.

"That canned stuff? I personally find it a bit offensive wherever I have to listen to it," said Nicole Christin, office manager for a Manhattan law firm. "We would never use it

Continued on page 9

# Order in Search of Fulfillment

by Kathy Stephen

LONDON — It is a hot, chafing afternoon in Chelsea, but inside Anita Brookner's sitting room there is a sense of cool exactitude, of polished surfaces, of things pressed down in their places.

This orderly existence is appropriate to the life that Brookner leads as a distinguished professor of art history at London's Courtauld Institute, the author of books about French painters like Ingres, Watteau and David.

But there are no spectacular paintings in Anita Brookner's sitting room, no obvious evidence of her interest in art: only a few neatly arranged, subdued lithographs that barely interrupt the calm expanse of her blue wallpaper.

Three years ago, amidst all this order, Brookner decided to dive beneath the polished surface and — out of the blue — wrote a novel.

"A Start in Life" (published as "The Debut" in America) was well-received, and since then she has written a novel a year to the gradual realization in Britain and America that she is not only good, but excellent, and that she has something to say that contemporary women novelists have been unwilling or unable to.

"Exceptionally elegant prose" is the phrase The New York Times used to describe Brookner's writing — and similar descriptions keep appearing in her reviews on both sides of the Atlantic. She finds that she is frequently compared to the late but newly fashionable Barbara Pym.

Her fourth novel, "Hotel du Lac," has just been published in Britain and will appear next spring in the United States. There is talk of making the new book into a film, and Brookner's reputation seems to be made.

Brookner has chosen as her subject in all four of her books the far that most unresolved yet too tidy of emotional situations: passion unfulfilled. Her heroines are smart, and successful in their chosen careers, but they fail to make what Brookner calls that "one true connection that makes life worthwhile." Her books depart from much feminist fiction of recent years in that her protagonists refuse to resort to anger and rage: "It only makes things worse," Brookner says, as though stating the obvious.

"Feminists have had good propaganda, so they must be prepared to hear about the opposite side of the coin, I'm afraid," says Brookner, a slim, elegant woman wearing a scrupulously ironed cotton dress. "Women's liberation is an energetic, intoxicating justification for a great many women to express their dissatisfaction. I'm all for it."

BUT it does not have the answers to the problems that Brookner's characters have.

"People say I write about loneliness. Loneliness is a bit too easy. I think we can all feel lonely waiting for that one person, not waiting for anyone," Brookner says, somehow tacitly daring anyone to disagree.

In an era where the realization of the individual has assumed mythic importance, love is the supreme value in Brookner's universe. But what raises her fiction above facile romanticism is that though the happy ending may exist, her heroines — thus far — have never gotten to it.

"They know it's not going to happen to them," she explains with a knowing smile. "They know they're on the wrong track. They have to get back to the right one." She pauses. "Or find the right one."

Brookner, whose aura of wistfulness is barely camouflaged by her quick cleverness



Anita Brookner.

in conversation, is not embarrassed to admit that she writes about what she knows. She was an only child; her parents are now dead, and she is unmarried. Her books make it quite clear that academia, however interesting it may be, is not sustaining. She is modest in her estimation of the uses of art and the rewards of talent. And for her, religion is not an option.

"This leaves one living quite existentially," she observes, lighting a cigarette and blowing the smoke carefully to one side. "Not relying on anything. Not relying on the recipes. And just doing the best you can. And hoping, of course, hoping."

In "Hotel du Lac," the heroine takes her name from just this aspiration.

Edith Hope finds herself in a rather beige, respectable hotel in Switzerland where she, an author of romantic fiction, attempts to sort through the pieces of her life. Her time at the Hotel du Lac is full of tragicomic encounters, but provides her with little solace and no answers.

As in her other books, Brookner divides characters in "Hotel du Lac" between Edith, whose sensitivity renders her weak and mild, and the other inhabitants of the hotel, whose strength makes them insensitive, if not immoral.

"Launched young into adult enjoyment, fearless, privileged, spoiled, they retained a similar impatience with anything serious or disheartening, were quick, charming, enthusiastic and forgetful. Depths were not easily reached with them and their kind."

But "Hotel du Lac" reverberates with irony, and Edith, who is aware of the depths, is rather stuck in them. "The inner, hidden part of the personality isn't allowed much play in contemporary life," Brookner observes.

The price exacted by innocence and sensitivity is a theme that Brookner developed in "A Start in Life," the story of a woman academic who chooses duty over love and freedom, and regrets the choice. Then came "Providence," in 1982, about a young professor of romantic literature who is the victim of the illusions that literature has supplied to her. And then, most searingly, "Look at Me," published in 1983, the story of a medical librarian who enters a world where love seems possible, only to find herself excluded from it.

"There are no certainties," Brookner says confidently. "The only certainties are in the

books which I've read, which my characters have read, which are basically innocent books.

"Literature — particularly 19th-century literature, which was my creed when I grew up — tells us that virtue will be rewarded as will patience; that everything comes to him who waits. It doesn't happen like that."

But with an irony that Brookner herself must appreciate, the disappointments and losses of her life have been turned into the fiction that has led to her success; as the daughter of East European immigrants, she has had to write books about separateness to find her connection in the stuffy structured matrix of British society; and writing about the unfulfilled has brought her many new and valuable friends in the literary world. The virtue of practicing her talent has been rewarded.

This success, of course, she dismisses as good luck. "Everybody has one confession in them; one narrative. I think it's a matter of training and/or luck whether they can tease that into narrative form. Writing it down is almost a sort of trick; like having 'pitch' in music."

"I would say to anyone suffering from a feeling of powerlessness that writing a book is a good way to regain control. Because in your book you have complete say over what happens," she says with a catlike grin.

She wrote her first book for that reason, and to purge herself of difficult feelings. "It worked first time round. Of course that doesn't last. That's why you have to keep doing it." She smiles again. For a woman who writes sad books, Brookner smiles a lot, and with her short, sculpted haircut even bears a passing resemblance to a kind of female Pierrot of the sort found in Watteau pictures.

Being an art historian has helped her writing, she believes. "But then being passive and contemplative — which is basically what an art historian is — would help you to observe anyway."

Her favorite authors are both British, and her choices seem to indicate a line of succession that leads to her own work: the late Elizabeth Taylor, whose works are currently enjoying a revival, and Rosamund Lehmann.

"They write from the heart," Brookner says. "I do like evidence of softness, you see. It is the saving grace, after all. It's perhaps what gets one into all the trouble in the first place. I may, I hope, be what gets one out of it."

BROOKNER is at work on her fifth novel, which she says will be a departure from what she's done before. "It's going to be a family story. But I'm trying to avoid all the sentimental pitfalls of family sagas, which always struck me as a bit of a whitewash," she says.

Coffee has been served, by Brookner herself, in a small, exquisite bone china cup. Proust, in French, in paperback, is neatly stacked on her unworldly coffee table.

The declining afternoon has placed the small, exacting prints on the blue wallpaper in a dark gray light. But if she could have any picture in the world, it would not be an Ingres, a Watteau or a David.

No, it would be an obscure picture she saw about three years ago in the window of an antique shop in Paris, a large, 19th-century canvas called "The Eruption of Vesuvius." It would have been quite a sight, that volcano perpetually erupting in Anita Brookner's cool, blue Chelsea sitting room.

She could have afforded it, and she should have bought it then and there. But she didn't buy it, and it remains, — like quite a bit, but certainly not everything in this accomplished writer's life — another missed connection. ■







## TRAVEL

## Celebrating Caracas: Cool Breezes and Rapid Change

by Tim Page

**C**ARACAS — In a time when every corner of the globe is being discovered and explored by one group or another, Caracas is too rarely celebrated. Such neglect is surprising, for Caracas is the capital of Venezuela and one of the world's great cities. It is only a five-hour flight from New York, or about 11 hours from London or Paris. The urban area is convenient to beaches, mountains and jungle, and it boasts a nearly flawless climate. But people who look south for a getaway seem to prefer Cancun or Acapulco or a Caribbean island, and for a trip to South America, Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro is usually the choice.

One central problem kept Caracas from attaining popularity as a vacation spot, and that was its expense. Until the recent devaluation of the bolivar — Venezuela's standard currency — Caracas was one of the most expensive cities in the world, in a class with Tokyo, London and Paris. But now things have changed. The bolivar, which traded at about 43 to the dollar for most of the last decade, now trades at about 12.5 bolivars to the dollar in exchange houses. (Major hotels will charge more for the local currency.) Although Caracas remains one of the most expensive Latin American capitals, it is clearly cheaper than it was.

Caracas is a cosmopolitan city lying in a valley formed by a spur of the Venezuelan Andes, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) inland. Its altitude (3,000 feet, or about 900 meters) gives it a breezy, springlike climate, with temperatures that average from the mid-70s to the mid-80s throughout the year. During the rainy season — May through December — the skies resemble a panoramic mural; it may be sunny where you sit, and pouring two or three miles away. Enter a restaurant to escape from the equatorial sunlight, and you may notice that it has gotten cloudy before your appetizer is served. A furious deluge ensues; you watch the streets turn into dirty puddles as you eat your entrée. By the time your meal is finished, you step outside into revitalized sunshine. The weather changes with the courses.

Caracas has always been Venezuela's major city. Founded in 1567 by the Spanish explorer Diego de Lozada, it has grown steadily since the middle 1800s, particularly in the last 30 years. Today, the official population count is about 3.5 million — a conservative estimate, and one that discounts the poor who live in huts on the outskirts of town. It is estimated that at least one in four Venezuelans lives in Caracas.

Caracas's "downtown," El Centro, is in the westernmost part of the city. But tourists will likely spend more time in one of the suburbs: Las Mercedes, Chacao, La Castellana and Altamira. In these neighborhoods (urbanizations) you will find the best restaurants and most of the hotels, as well as the flashiest nightlife.

However, El Centro is worth a visit, even though high-rise office buildings are rapidly devouring whatever traces of old Caracas still exist. The city has changed so dramatically in the last few years that a good deal of history has been buried. A longtime resident, conducting a tour of the town, pointed out what he called "a very old section of the city," adding that it was already there when he moved to Venezuela in the early 1950s. This was said without irony; the population of Caracas was well under a million as recently as 25 years ago, and the rapid expense has made irrevocable changes in the makeup of the city, to the point where Caracas sometimes seems strangely without history.

On the other hand, Venezuela has one towering historical figure, and he is ubiquitous. This is Simon Bolivar, "El Libertador," the father of Venezuelan independence. It is difficult for many North Americans to comprehend the veneration accorded Bolivar in Caracas — and, indeed, in much of Latin America: He is Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Martin Luther King Jr. in one. Visitors to Caracas would do well to acquaint themselves with the story of Bolivar's life. His birthplace, in El Centro near the Plaza El Venezolano, is open to the public free of charge. Next door, the Bolivar Museum displays his writings and personal belongings.

National pride abounds in Venezuela. The

letter V is ubiquitous — in trademarks and advertisements everywhere. And all a lazy handreader has to do to win an audience over is throw back his head between songs and about the word "Venezuela!" in an evangelical tone of voice. The house comes down.

Modern Venezuela was built on oil, and its rich natural resources have made it the most affluent country in Latin America. More than half of the official population of Caracas lives in high-rise apartment buildings, graceful stucco houses mixed with nondescript contemporary brick.

Caracas is currently suffering from the hangover of the oil millions that poured into the city in the late 1970s. With the current oil glut, and the devaluation, life is not as good as it was for many Venezuelans.

Despite the problems, Caracas remains vibrant, and some exciting new projects are under way. Among them is a sleek new Metro system, based on those operating in Washington and Montreal, that opened last year; it offers clean, reliable subway service for 2 or 3 bolivars a ride.

It is hoped that the Metro will help ease Caracas's traffic problems, for the city has long been famous for the worst tie-ups on the continent. Everybody has a car, it seems, and you can become trapped in a gridlock at any time of the day. Crossing the streets is an adventure in itself; you step in front of an oncoming car and take your chances.

**T**HE city offers a rich array of cultural attractions. Downtown, you will find the Teatro Municipal and the Teatro Nacional as well as the glittering Teresa Carreño Center for the Performing Arts. The Museo de Bellas Artes features not only a collection of native Venezuelan visual arts but also imported treasures. The Museo de Arte Contemporaneo offers an introduction to the diversity inherent in modern Latin American art.

Caracas has two symphony orchestras, several opera troupes and two major dance companies. In the field of popular music, there is nothing to compare with the Argentine tango or the Brazilian *choro*, but Latin bands can be found in many nightclubs. One hears American disco music almost everywhere, and the habit of carrying a large portable radio through the streets has caught on among the young Caraqueños.

Caracas has been influenced by other aspects of American culture, too. Until the recent financial crunch, weekend trips to Miami were popular getaways for affluent Venezuelans. American magazines and television shows, in translation, are inescapable. In Las Mercedes, there is a shopping center, with a Burger King and the familiar orange sign announcing the "Castellano Whopper." And it may be assumed that the graffiti "I Love the Police" refers to the rock band, rather than to any authoritarian longing.

The best place to shop in Caracas is around the Centro Comercial Chacao and along the adjoining Sabana Grande, a large street filled with stores that has recently been closed to automobile traffic. There are some excellent smaller places to buy leather goods, gold jewelry and other items scattered



Caracas — valley, clouds and mountains.

throughout this area. Prices may vary immensely from place to place; shop around.

Artesanías Venezolanas, at Calle Real de Sabana Grande in the Palacio de las Industrias buildings offers vases, ashtrays, carvings, sculptures, ponchos, straw hats and other Venezuelan souvenirs. Also recommended is the Manuel Herrera flea market behind the Red Cross building on Avenida Urdaneta — two floors filled with swords, paintings, utensils, mirrors and furniture, mostly at very inexpensive prices.

H. Stern, the leading South American jewelry concern, has several outlets in Caracas; the most convenient are at the hotels Tamara and Hilton. In addition to gems, the gold *cachipos* coins, featuring the likenesses of Venezuelan Indians, are available.

Caracas businesses open very early in the morning but close every weekday from noon until 2:30 or 3 P.M. to allow for a long lunch and perhaps a nap. Many places remain open until 7 P.M. or later.

Possible excursions from Caracas include a visit to Colonia Tovar, a mountain village that was settled more than 100 years ago by German immigrants. It has retained German

customs, and has excellent restaurants and quaint hotels. One problem: Colonia Tovar is 40 miles from the center of Caracas, and there is no public transportation in or out of the little city, so a car is necessary.

Those in search of empty stretches of sand can go to one of the west coast resort towns, such as Tucacas or Coro, several hours' drive from the center of Caracas.

Caracas itself is best experienced at night, when the air is cool and sweet, filled with the chatter of cicadas and the cries of the little peeper frogs. In addition, Caracas offers a panoply of nightlife, and you can find any kind of food you want.

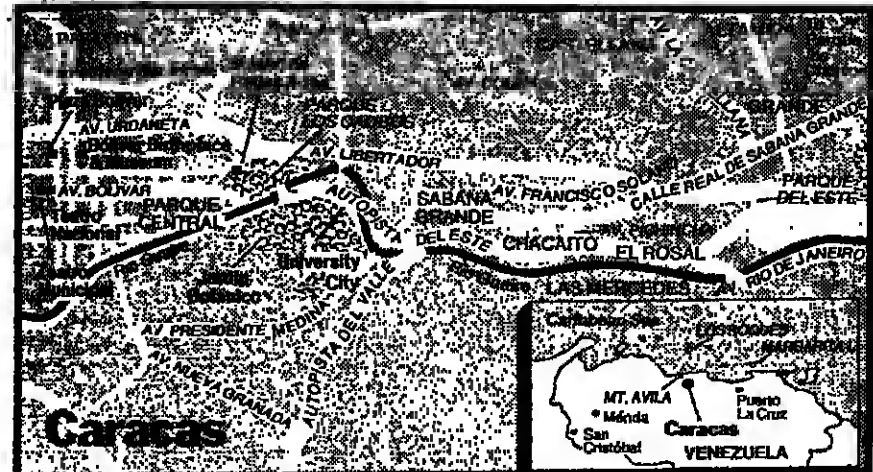
**T**RADITIONAL South American fare should be sampled. One excellent restaurant is La Estancia, a steakhouse in La Castellana. Begin your meal with *arepas*, a traditional Venezuelan specialty made of cornmeal, water and salt, and occasionally stuffed with cheese. *Empanadas*, tasty meat turnovers, are an import from Argentina. And *hallacas* — cornmeal mixed with meat, peppers, onions, chick peas and raisins — can also be recommended. Beef dishes are

very inexpensive, and it is hard to find a bad steak in Caracas.

Venezuelan rum is so smooth that it can be served without a mixer, like a liqueur. Also worth investigating is the splendid light Polar beer, one of the world's great *cervezas*.

As for hotels, many prefer the large, smoothly international approach of the Hilton or the Tamara. A longtime favorite of mine with a uniquely Venezuelan atmosphere is the Hotel Avila in the hills above San Bernardino. This small hotel has faded a bit, but wears it well. The Avila (Avenida Jorge Washington, San Bernardino; tel: 51.51.55) is on an enclosed estate, filled with palm trees, far from the bustle of the city. It needs a paint job, substantial renovation and does not offer all the amenities offered by modern chains. Gone are the toucans that used to frolic and snap in a cage in the front yard, but the symbol remains, both in the Toucan bar and in a mosaic on the bottom of the pool. Prices are moderate (about the equivalent of \$25 a night for a single room); the help is gracious, the mood relaxed, the setting ineffably romantic.

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The New York Times

## A Guide to New Guidebooks

by Paul Grimes

**N**EW YORK — The title — "India: A Travel Survival Kit" — bothered me at first. It seemed to suggest that without this guidebook, a visitor might face all sorts of dangers. This was not the way I preferred to think of a nation that had been my home for nearly seven years, in which I had traveled widely and that I still regard with respect.

Then I skimmed the 696-page paperback "Survival Kit" and found it to be one of the best guidebooks to India or any country, for that matter — that I have seen. It is a meat-and-potatoes book, crammed with practical advice from writers who have studied the country thoroughly. While not emphasizing history and the arts, it covers these subjects simply for most travelers. It suggests what to see and where to stay and eat not just in the major cities and other places that tourists frequent, but also in some remote towns where a foreigner might justifiably feel anxiety about prospects for survival.

Its three writer-researchers — two Britons named Geoff Crowther and Tony Wheeler and a Nepalese named Prakash A. Raj — drew not only on the results of their own extensive travels in India but also on additional information, suggestions, advice and assistance from other travelers who knew their work. Wheeler and his wife, Maureen, have collected many fans since they started Lonely Planet Publications in the early 1970s.

Lonely Planet, with an office in Berkeley, California, is one of a growing number of small publishing companies that are putting out some of the best guidebooks on the market today. An unfortunate fact of travel publishing is that the volumes that are most prominently displayed and widely available in bookstores may not be the best; in fact, many of the best cannot be found in bookstores at all.

Following is a sampling of what a few of the smaller publishers have available now or plan to issue this fall — in paperback, unless otherwise noted. It is not a comprehensive listing, but is intended to give some idea of their output. In most cases you can order directly from the publisher, who often will absorb the cost of shipping — a service for which mail-order houses usually charge extra. Some publishers accept mail-order payment by credit card. Most will send you a catalog without charge.

Lonely Planet Publications, Post Office Box 2001A, Berkeley, California 94702 (tel: 415-428-2211).

Besides the one on India, "Survival Kit" guidebooks are also in print for most countries of South and Southeast Asia and the Far East as well as for Australia, Canada, Mexico and Turkey. Prices range from \$6.95 (for Burma, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and others) to \$14.95 (for India).

In addition, Tony Wheeler's "South-East Asia on a Shoestring" (\$8.95), now in its fourth edition, has a strong following among younger travelers, many of whose suggestions are incorporated as the book is revised and expanded. Lonely Planet started, incidentally, with "Across Asia on the Cheap," the product of a long, mostly overland trip that the Wheelers made from London to Australia. It is still in print under the title "West Asia on a Shoestring" (\$7.95), concentrating on travel from Turkey to Bangladesh.

There are also "Shoestring" books on Africa and South America and a relatively new "Phrasebook" series to help travelers cope with common linguistic obstacles. Though Lonely Planet aims many of its books at the thrifty traveler, the focus is not simply on saving money. Rather, they are written on the assumption that you need not be rich to have extremely rich travel experiences.

Pelican Publishing Co., 1101 Monroe Street, Post Office Box 189, Gretna, Louisiana 70053 (tel: 504-368-1175).

Among the best of this company's books are the "Maverick Guides" to Australia (\$10.95), New Zealand (\$10.95) and Hawaii (\$9.95), by Robert W. Bone, a feature writer for The Honolulu Advertiser who has traveled widely and worked as an editor and reporter in the United States, Europe, South America and the Caribbean. They give the necessary practical information, but are also strong on local history, geography and lore. For example, in a section on "picturesque patterns of speech," the 1984-85 edition of the "Maverick Guide to Australia" tells us that a bicyclist there is called a bikey, that a grizzle means to complain and that a ratbag is "an eccentric character."

Bone says in his introduction that his Australia book was partly subsidized by the government-owned Australian Tourist Commission, but he insists that he had complete editorial freedom.

The Pelican list also includes a number of unusual regional U.S. guidebooks, including the two-volume "Pelican Guide to Old Homes of Mississippi" (\$4.95 for Natchez and southern part of the state and \$3.95 for Columbus and the northern part); "Pelican Guide to Plantation Homes of Louisiana"

(\$4.95), and "Pelican Guide to the Ozarks" (\$4.95).

East Woods Press, 429 East Boulevard, Charlotte, North Carolina 28203 (tel: 704-334-0897).

East Woods, an imprint of Fast & McMillan Publishers Inc., offers a number of bed-and-breakfast guidebooks, a field in which output is growing in direct proportion to the mushrooming number of private homes that offer overnight stays for a not-always-economical price. In the company's catalog are a revised and updated edition of "The Best Bed & Breakfast in the World" (\$10.95) — which actually means only England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, although it includes over 800 establishments — and B&B or guest house guides to California, New England, the mid-Atlantic states and the South (\$7.95 each, paperback).

For nature enthusiasts, East Woods titles include a number of regional hiking, fishing, backpacking and whitewater rafting guidebooks, including Elliot Katz's "Complete Guide to Backpacking in Canada" (\$13.95 cloth; \$7.95 paper).

Globe Pequot Press, Old Chester Road, Box Q, Chester, Connecticut 06412 (tel: 203-526-9571).

One of the better guidebooks of this company, an affiliate of The Boston Globe, is Frederick Paterson's "Guide to Eastern Canada" (\$10.95). Its 480 pages and 20 maps include just about all you need to know to tour Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, Labrador and Newfoundland.

The press's strongest offerings cover New England. They include guidebooks to thrift shops and factory outlet stores, to Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, New Bedford and other popular vacation spots and the excellent "Boston Globe's Historic Walks in Old Boston" (\$9.95), by John Harris, former editor of the newspaper's Sunday edition.

Also notable are the regional hiking, bicycling, canoeing, fishing, walking and skiing guidebooks of the Countryman Press and Backcountry Publications, P.O. Box 175, Woodstock, Vermont 05091 (tel: 802-457-1049); Earl Steinbicker's "Daytrips in Germany" (\$9.95) and "Daytrips From London" (\$8.95), published by Hastings House, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016 (tel: 212-689-5400); "Weekending in New England" (\$8.95 in stores; \$10.25 by mail), written by Betsy Wittenmann and Nancy Webster and published by the Wood Pond Press, 365 Ridgewood Road, West Hartford, Connecticut 06107 (tel: 203-521-0389).

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## Hiding the Music in Muzak

Continued from page 7

here. For a law office it just wouldn't make the right impression.

Against such responses the company cites comments of workers who say Muzak makes their day more pleasant and, more importantly, studies that suggest a measurable relaxation effect, whether or not the workers know it.

Musicians especially detest Muzak, perhaps because they cannot help doing exactly what Muzak doesn't want: listening. "I grit

my teeth whenever I go into an elevator or a restaurant," says the composer Jacob Druckman. "With any other medium, you can turn your back or close your eyes, but there's no escape from music. It touches you."

That, of course, is the point, and many have been quick to see it. Muzak has been used in the White House (Lyndon Johnson was a franchise owner in Texas); at the 1984 Olympics, for the athletes' staging, eating, recreation, and living quarters; in New York's subways, where it was briefly intro-

duced in 1956 at the same time as air conditioning, and on the roadside, blared from billboards to promote a new Nabisco bread. And it's more widespread than ever today.

So, as Druckman says, you can't escape it. "But whatever you do," Furlong admonished, "don't judge it by the standards of entertainment music. Whatever you do, don't listen."

Just tap your foot and get the job done. ■

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## OIL &amp; MONEY: STRATEGIES FOR THE EIGHTIES.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE LONDON, OCTOBER 18-19, 1984

Conditions in the world oil market have never been more complex. Unstable political situations, uncertain price trends and megamergers have all led to radical shifts in the oil market.

In view of the current situation, this year's International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on the theme "Oil and Money: Strategies for the Eighties," has never been more timely.

## OCTOBER 18

LEARNING TO LIVE WITH MARKET FORCES: THE FORMULATION OF SAUDI PRICING POLICY FOR REFINED PRODUCTS AND LPG.

H.E. Dr. Abdulhadi H. Taher, Governor, Petromin

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND OIL

Major Robert Elliot, Information Officer, Helmo Kapiletz, Chief

Economist, International Institute for Strategic Studies.

OIL AND GAS OUTLOOK THROUGH TO THE YEAR 2000: CHANGING PERSPECTIVES.

Moderator: Herman T. Frenesen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency

Michael Clegg, Manager, Gas, British Petroleum Co. plc.

John W. Dewes, General Manager, Economics Staff, Chevron Corporation

Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.

LUNCHEON ADDRESS.

Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Occidental Petroleum Corporation

MAJOR OIL COMPANIES' STRATEGIES

Paul B. Hicks, President, Texaco, Europe

Sir Archie Lamb, Executive Director and Adviser on International Relations, British plc.

Henry de Ruiter, Managing Director, Royal Dutch Shell Group

Baron Didrik Smey, Executive Director, Petrofina S.A.

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## OCTOBER 19

THE OUTLOOK FOR NIGERIA'S OIL POLICY

Professor Tam David-West, Minister of Energy and Petroleum, Nigeria.

ARAMCO AND THE FUTURE

Ali I. Naumi, President, Arabian American Oil Company.

OIL COMPANY MERGERS: GOOD OR BAD?

Frank G. Zarb, Partner, Lazard Frères & Co., Former Director, U.S. Federal Energy Agency.

THE FINANCING OF MERGERS AND VENTURES

Carol Ferguson, Oil Analyst, Wood, Maden & Co.

William S. Lear, SVP, and Worldwide Head of Energy and Minerals Group, The First National Bank of Chicago

Yves Rouven, Vice President, Energy, The World Bank

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Donald Hodel, United States Secretary of Energy.

THE FUTURES AND SPOT MARKETS: A NEW RANGE OF OPTIONS?

Moderator: Nicholas G. Voûte, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague

Ernst Rosengaudd Bisschop, Vice President, Europe, Boche Securities Inc.

Jacobs Schreier, Managing Director, Bulk Oil

John Treast, President, Energy Group, Bear, Stearns & Co.

## REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The participation fee is \$495. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for all cancellations premarked on or before October 4.

Please return the registration form to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone (33 1) 747 1686 or telex: 612832F.

## CONFERENCE LOCATION

Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington High Street, London W8 4PT, England. Telephone: (44 1) 937 8000. Telex: 263151.

Contact: Sue Robinson.

A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants at preferential rates. For further details, please contact the hotel.

Pan Am is the official carrier for the conference.







SEPTEMBER 14, 1984

## TECHNOLOGY

Case Shows Difference  
Of Military, Other ChipsBy MICHAEL SCHERAGE  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The quality-control problems that have plagued Texas Instruments Inc.'s computer chips for the Pentagon and defense contractors underscore the wide difference between chips designed for military and those commonly found in personal computers and a variety of other electronic devices.

Defense chips can be found in electronic warfare systems, portable computers, "smart" bombs, radar, "fire-and-forget" missiles and a host of other military applications. The Pentagon is expected to spend more than \$30 billion on defense electronics this year.

Defense chips account for roughly 12 percent of the total U.S. semiconductor sales, according to the Semiconductor Industry Association.

Partly because they are produced in quantities far lower than the best-selling high-volume commercial chips, military semiconductors usually are far more expensive than their civilian counterparts. In some cases, they range in several multiples of what a regular chip costs, said Christopher D. Kirby, the semiconductor industry analyst for Sanford C. Bernstein. "Some of these chips cost hundreds of dollars each," he said.

Because the Pentagon expects the chips to be able to perform in harsh conditions, they are designed according to particular military specifications known as MilSpec.

For example, MilSpec chips are supposed to work in temperatures between 125 degrees centigrade (258 Fahrenheit) and minus 55 degrees centigrade. That compares with the two conventional commercial performance ranges of zero to 70 degrees centigrade, and minus 40 to 85 degrees centigrade.

In addition, special circuit designs are often required to assure added reliability. Some chips are designed to be "hardened" against radiation and are packaged in ceramic material rather than the more conventional plastic.

"The military requires 10 times as much documentation about the fabrication process than commercial customers do," said Lane Mason, a senior industry analyst with Dataquest Inc., a San Jose, California, industry research firm.

Extensive quality-control procedures — sometimes as many as 200 different tests — also add to the military semiconductor's price tag.

All these requirements and checks are supposed to ensure the integrity and reliability of the Pentagon's chips, but there has been a recent spate of problems ranging from the current episode with Texas Instruments to quality-testing problems with Fairchild Camera & Instruments Co. chips and National Semiconductor Corp. chips.

Defense and semiconductor industry sources, who asked that their names not be used, blame each other for the failure to establish a working relationship.

While the commercial semiconductor industry — which is expected to exceed \$35 billion by the end of the year — has not been faced with a similar quality-control problem, there are serious concerns that poorly designed or faulty chips could end up in personal computers, medical devices, automobiles or any one of the hundreds of items where computer and memory chips can now be found.

"Electronics and semiconductors are becoming so pervasive," said Dataquest's Mr. Mason. "They're embedding them in your body and they're putting them in the national defense. You have to ask what the cost if something goes wrong."

However, a number of industry sources contend that the U.S. semiconductor industry has made tremendous quality-control improvements in the past three years.

Three years ago, our American suppliers were shipping us batches that were 1 percent to 5 percent defective," said Charles A. Cheshire, procurement engineering manager for Hewlett-Packard's computer systems division. "Today, all of them are shipping at less than 500 parts per million defective and they're rapidly moving to the perfect part."

## Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Sept. 13, excluding fees.

Official foreign exchange rates, Sept. 13, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	TL	G	Y	S	Y
Australia	1.41	1.33	1.72	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Belgium	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Canada	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Italy	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Japan	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Netherlands	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Spain	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Sweden	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Switzerland	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
U.K.	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
U.S.	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33

## Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	TL	G	Y	S	Y
Australia	1.41	1.33	1.72	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Belgium	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Canada	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Italy	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Japan	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Netherlands	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Spain	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Sweden	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Switzerland	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
U.K.	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
U.S.	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33

## Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Sept. 13

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
250	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
500	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
1000	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

## Asian Dollar Rates

Sept. 13

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
250	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
500	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
1000	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

## Key Money Rates

Sept. 13

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
250	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
500	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
1000	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

## Gold Prices

Sept. 13

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
250	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
500	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
1000	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Dollar  
Continues  
To SoarU.S. Unit Tests  
3.04-DM Level

United Press International

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar continued its record-breaking surge Thursday through light selling emerged after Argentina said it does not have money to repay a \$750-million loan due this week.

The dollar traded briefly at 3.04 Deutsche marks in New York, then softened when an Argentine official said a \$750-million loan from commercial banks due Sept. 15 would not be repaid on time. "That caused light profit-taking but not enough to erode the dollar's strength," a dealer said.

In late trading in New York, the dollar continued its surge from Wednesday's levels. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar climbed to an 11 1/2-year high of 3.0383 DM from the previous day's 3.0075 DM. Against the French franc, it moved up to 9.315 francs from Wednesday's 9.245. The U.S. currency strengthened to 245.70 yen from 245.35. The British pound fell to \$1.269 from Wednesday's \$1.2745.

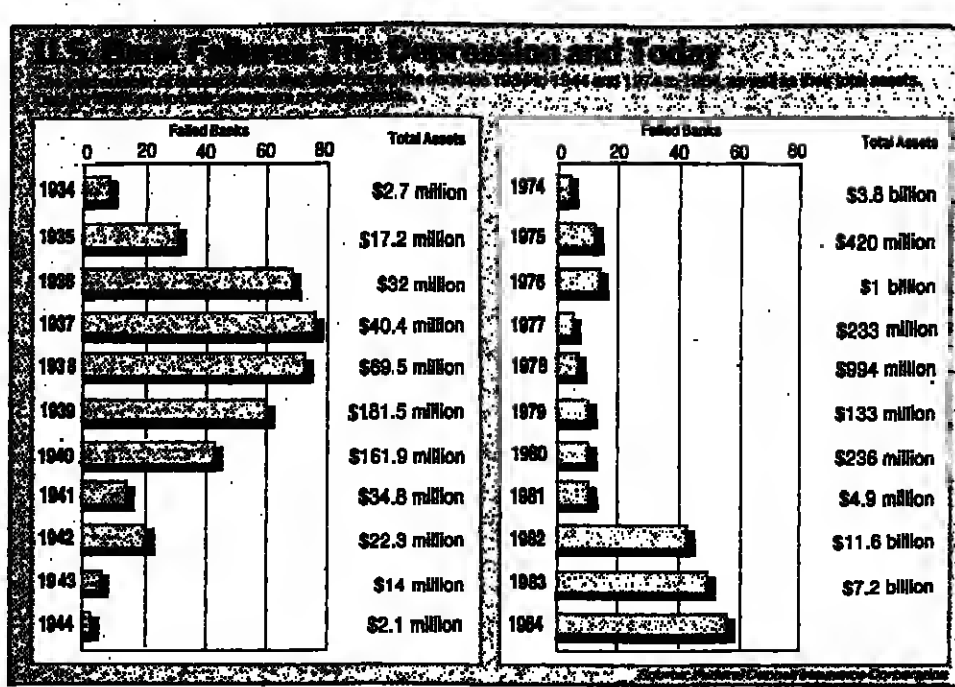
In European trading, the dollar was quoted in Frankfurt at 3.0355 DM, up from Wednesday's 3.0005 DM. In Paris, U.S. currency closed at 9.2925 francs, up from 9.185 francs. The pound fell in London to \$1.2683 from \$1.2792.

Dealers said the dollar continues to live a life of its own beyond fundamental or technical factors. Most believe the dollar may remain in a new higher trading range above the 3-mark level for the near term.

## ■ Dollar Level 'Unsustainable'

The record level to which the dollar has risen is "unsustainable" and potentially "detrital" to the United States and the rest of the world, the International Monetary Fund said Wednesday in its annual report. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The report appeared to preface another spirited debate about the dollar and Washington's policies when the fund's 147 member countries meet Sept. 24.

Should U.S. Banks Receive Bailouts?  
Continental Rescue Spotlights Issue

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Following the government's multi-billion-dollar rescue of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. this summer, the eighth-largest bank in the United States, debate has flared over whether such rescues are the right thing to do, or whether banks — even the biggest — should be allowed to fail. The debate will reach an important stage next Tuesday, when the House Banking Committee is scheduled to hold hearings on Continental's rescue.

Those who assert that such rescues are mandatory point to history. They warn that the collapse of a major bank could set off a chain reaction of bank failures and produce financial panics and global depressions.

An otherwise healthy company could be thrust into bankruptcy merely by having deposits in a failed bank. With so much at stake, depositors would likely move funds out of banks at the sign of worrisome rumors, injecting an unstable element into banking.

On the other hand, some people urge that banks — including the biggest — be allowed to fail. They contend that the freedom to fail would foster safer and sounder banking because depositors would be fustier about where they put their money. This "market discipline," in turn, would prompt banks to be more prudent in lending money, creating a sounder banking system.

## The Background

Like many concepts in banking, "failure" is not easy to define. Technically, a bank "fails" when its chief regulator — either the Comptroller of the Currency or state authorities — determines that the bank is "insolvent." Insolvency occurs when a bank's liabilities exceed its assets. That, however, can be a highly subjective judgment. A bank's loans make up the bulk

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

Composition of ECU  
Is Seen Changing Soon

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — European Community finance ministers are expected to agree to changes in the composition of their currency unit known as the ECU at a meeting in Ireland this weekend, European monetary officials and bankers said Thursday.

The ECU represents a basket of nine different European currencies that which has become widely used as a vehicle for international borrowing and many other financial transactions as the value of the dollar and other major currencies became increasingly unstable in recent years.

The proposed changes, which were agreed on in principle by European central bank governors at a meeting in Basel earlier this week, will reduce the quantity of Deutsche marks and Dutch guilders represented by each ECU and increase the weight given in the basket to weaker European currencies, such as the French franc and the Italian lire.

Finance ministers are also expected to agree to place the Greek drachma in the ECU for the first

time following Greece's entry to the community.

The proposed changes will not result in any automatic shift in the ECU's value in terms of the U.S. dollar, which will remain at \$0.75. But the reduced weight given to Europe's stronger currencies could lead to new fluctuations in its value against other currencies in future, some bankers believe.

EC countries are required to review the ECU composition every five years and adjust it to take account of each member country's share of European trade and the size of its economy. This is the first review of the ECU's value they have held since the unit was invented in 1979.

The expectation among officials here is that ministers will agree to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

West German Exports  
To U.S. Jump by 47%

By Warren Geder

International Herald Tribune

WIESBADEN, West Germany — With the help of an increasingly strong U.S. dollar, which surged above the 3-Deutsche-mark level this week, West German exports to the United States rose 47 percent in the first seven months of 1984 from a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said Thursday.

Led by automobiles, heavy machinery, chemicals, and steel, the value of West German deliveries to the U.S. market in the first seven months increased to 24.6 billion DM (\$8.15 billion) from 16.7 billion DM a year earlier.

According to the Bundesbank, the West German central bank, that rise in export value pushed the United States into second place behind France and ahead of the Netherlands, Britain and Italy as West Germany's chief foreign market. The U.S. import share in the first half grew to 9 percent from its third-place, 7.6-percent share for all of last year. In both 1981 and 1982, the United States ranked as the sixth-largest importer of West German goods, with a 6.5-percent share.

The sharp increase in exports to the United States, fueled not only by the appreciating dollar, but also

by expanding U.S. capital investment, contrasts to a 12-percent increase in total West German exports over the first seven months.

The dollar has increased in value against the mark by 6.3 percent over the first seven months, making West German goods far cheaper for U.S. customers.

Herbert Wolf, chief economist at Commerzbank, said he expects the strong upward trend in exports to the United States to continue in the second half.

"We can expect to see a 40-percent rise in West German exports to the United States in 1984 over last year," he said. The 47-percent rise "for the first seven months is partly due to the weak export performance in the first half of 1983. While the second-half rise is likely to be lower than in the first six months, exports will continue to be very strong, supported by a U.S. dollar that I think will average around 2.95 DM for the remainder of the year."

Among the biggest gainers were the iron and steel producers who more than doubled the value of their exports to U.S. customers to 1.4 billion DM in the first seven months from 600 million DM a year earlier.

Pan Am Places  
Airbus Orders  
Worth \$1 Billion

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a major breakthrough for the Western European aerospace industry, Pan American World Airways announced in New York Thursday that it had placed firm orders for 28 planes with Airbus Industrie, including 16 A-320s, Airbus's proposed 150-seat jetliner.

The total value of the deal, which may eventually involve 91 aircraft, was estimated by the companies at about \$1 billion, representing one of the largest contracts in commercial aviation history.

In New York, C. Edward Acker, Pan Am's chairman, told reporters that the prices for the planes as outlined in the letter of intent were "subject to escalation."

"This deal is highly important for Airbus and for us, and we are pleased," a senior Pan Am executive said in New York. He added that both Boeing Co. and McDonnell-Douglas Corp. had been competing intensely for the contract. "The Airbus proposals made more sense," he added.

In Seattle, a Boeing spokesman said that "naturally we are disappointed. We felt that we had put forth to Pan Am the best proposal we could." Pan Am said in July that it was negotiating with Airbus.

A spokeswoman for Airbus said in Paris on Thursday, "We are extremely pleased."

Until the Pan Am deal was announced, few if any other U.S. airlines expressed serious interest in the A-320, which is due for delivery in 1988. Only Eastern Airlines and Northeastern International Airlines have bought or leased earlier versions of the Airbus.

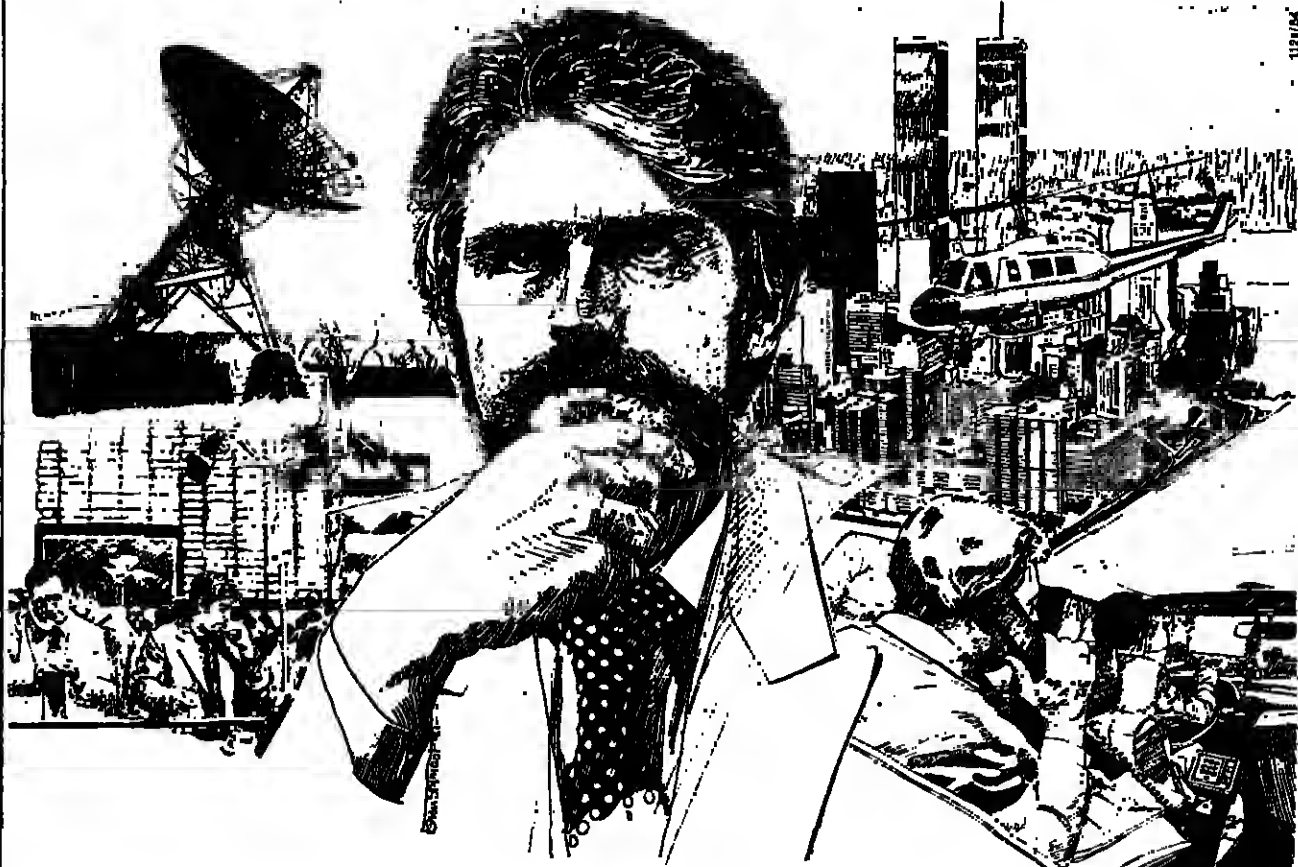
A total of 91 Airbus planes may be part of the Pan Am package, which Airbus may help finance through credit guarantees, Mr. Acker said that Pan Am had not yet decided whether it would purchase or take long-term leases on the 28 aircraft, which include 12 A-310-300 planes, and that financing would come from "normal commercial channels."

Deliveries are scheduled from between mid-1987 and 1990, Mr. Acker said.

Boeing Co. said it received an order from USAir for 10 more of its 737-300 planes, valued at about \$300 million, Reuters reported from Seattle. This brings to 30 the number of the planes USAir has ordered from Boeing.

## ■ Boeing Receives New Orders

Boeing Co. said it received an order from USAir for 10 more of its 737-300 planes, valued at about \$300 million, Reuters reported from Seattle. This brings to 30 the number of the planes USAir has ordered from Boeing.

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## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Bowater's Profit Rose 49% in Half

By Lynne Curry  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Bowater Industries PLC, the London-based pulp, paper and packaging company, reported Thursday a 49-percent gain in profit for the first half of the year.

Profit in the half rose to £12.4 million (\$15.9 million) from a year earlier. Sales rose 14 percent to £504 million.

These figures do not include results from Bowater Inc., the North American division of Bowater Corp. Bowater Corp. has since changed its name to Bowater Industries. The company divided itself in an attempt to attract greater interest from investors.

Although profit rose, its share price fell on Thursday. It fell 17 percent, rose to a high of 170 pence, and then fell after the announcement and recovered to 160 pence.

"I was disappointed with the results," said John Goldsmith, an analyst at Laurie & Co.

He said that the tissue business suffered more than had been expected. Yrading profit, which does not include interest payments, in the tissue division fell to \$4 million from \$5 million a year earlier. The

British portion of the tissue business has suffered from industrial disruption.

Bowater plans to spend about \$40 million over the next two years on capital expenditures in the British and Australian Bowater-Scott divisions. This means improving the quality of its existing tissue technology and converting some of its labor-intensive equipment to automation.

Analysts expect the impact of labor unrest resulting from this move to show up in the second quarter of this year.

"Life will be hard in tissues, but it is the cornerstone of our profit expansion beyond 1985," said Ingram Lenton, managing director of Bowater Industries.

The paper and pulp trading profits were also below expectations, Mr. Goldsmith said. The company had a £2.1 million trading profit in the first six months of this year in contrast to a £1.2 million loss a year earlier. The division suffered from higher pulp costs which could not be readily passed on to the consumer. The profits were also weakened by the higher dollar price of pulp against the value of the pound.

However, the company's merchanting and services division

showed a \$6 million trading profit compared with £3.1 million in the first half of last year. This was largely due to improvements in its international freightforwarding services and in its Australian company, Bowater Tull Bryant which is a general goods and service distribution company.

Although the company's problems are likely to continue through the end of 1985, Bowater will be able to take advantage of the cash it obtained from the sale of 25 percent of Bowater Inc. and other financial transactions, including licensing arrangements with Bowater Inc., it made as a result of the separation. (Bowater distributed the remaining 75 percent of the shares in Bowater Inc. to shareholders of Bowater Corp.) After the reorganization occurred, Bowater obtained about £160 million. Of that amount it used about £120 million to reduce its debt.

Bowater plans to use the remainder for acquisitions in Britain, North America, and elsewhere where the company currently has operations.

Although Mr. Lenton emphasized the company is not going to rush into takeovers, he said he would be surprised if Bowater had not spent any funds on acquisitions within the next two years.

## UAW Studies New Contract Offer by GM

The Associated Press

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. made a new wage offer to the United Auto Workers Thursday, one day before the expiration of a contract covering 350,000 workers.

"We made an economic offer just before lunch," a GM spokesman said, but he declined to give details of the proposal. A union spokeswoman confirmed that a new offer had been received and that it was being studied.

Earlier, the president of the United Auto Workers, Owen Bieber, had accused GM of "drugging his feet" and said he sees the contract talks "heading for the ditch" unless GM changes its offers by midnight Friday.

After seven weeks of bargaining, Mr. Bieber said Wednesday the company has delivered little that the union wants on job security for its 350,000 members at GM.

Friday was not an official strike deadline, but Mr. Bieber had told the company to assume that it was.

## Reuters Raised 1st-Half Profit 14%

Reuters

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC Thursday announced that its pre-tax profit rose by 14 percent to £30.1 million (\$38.2 million) in the first six months of 1984, from £26.3 million a year earlier.

Profit after tax was 17 percent higher at £17.4 million, compared with £14.9 million in the year-earlier period.

Revenue rose 23 percent to £141.6 million from £115.3 million, the company's managing director, Glen Renfrew, said.

Mr. Renfrew said: "The results for the first half of this year are in line with the forecast of the Reuters prospectus of profit before tax in the region of £70 million for the whole of 1984, compared with £55.2 million in 1983."

"That forecast was based," Mr. Renfrew added, "... on expectations of a significantly lower rate of

profit growth in the first half and a significantly higher rate in the second half than in the year as a whole."

Earnings per share were 4.7 pence, an increase of 15 percent compared with 4.1 pence in the first half of 1983. The board of directors has declared an interim dividend of one penny per share, to be paid on Nov. 5 to shareholders registered on Oct. 5.

Reuters became a public limited company through simultaneous listings on the London Stock Exchange and in New York last June, and now has reporting offices in 98 cities around the world. Eight new offices have been opened this year.

Mr. Renfrew said profit growth in the first half was restrained by costs incurred for several new products and by continued investment in North America.

Some subscriber equipment shortages, now mostly resolved, delayed receipt of revenue from sales of the Reuters monitor money dealing service and from other products that link Reuters installations with subscribers' own systems, he said.

## Manufacturers in U.S. Increase Net Earnings

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. manufacturers in the second quarter had after-tax earnings of \$31 billion, \$4.5 billion higher than in the first quarter and \$8.9 billion above the second quarter of 1983, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The annual rate of return on stockholders' equity was 14.5 percent in the second quarter compared with 12.4 percent in the previous quarter and 11 percent in the second quarter of 1983.

## COMPANY NOTES

County Bank Ltd., a subsidiary of National Westminster Bank PLC, said it would buy a Hong Kong stockbrokerage, Watson & Co., on Oct. 1. The company gave no financial details.

E.L. Heller Co. said that in the fiscal first quarter ended Aug. 31, profit increased 17 percent to \$72.1 million, as sales rose 8.6 percent to \$1.21 billion. The food-products company also said it planned to introduce a squeezable plastic ketchup bottle, instant dried baby food and low-calorie french fries.

John Brown PLC said it has agreed to form a new company, United-Offshore Ltd., with Draifalgar House PLC and Matthew Hall PLC to work on the offshore oil exploration in China.

Kaypro Corp. said that it is investigating the possibility that millions of dollars in computer parts are missing or stolen from a circus tent and big trucks where the personal computer maker stored them near its Solana Beach, California, headquarters. Industry sources said that the losses may total \$6 million.

Mazda Motor Corp. said it would report record parent company profit and sales for the year ending Oct. 30. Profit for the year is likely to exceed the earlier-estimated 48 billion yen (\$195.9 million), a company spokesman said. A year earlier, the company earned a record 45.23 billion yen.

Pas-Electric Industries Ltd. said it has agreed to buy 19,300 shares, or 45.3 percent, of the issued capital in Pan Asia Shipyard & Engineering Co. for 140 Singapore dollars (\$64.7) apiece. It said the acquisition will increase its stake in Pan Asia to 51.2 percent and the company will make an offer for the remaining 20,800 shares at the same price.

SCI U.K. Ltd., a division of SCI Systems Inc., said it received a multimillion-dollar contract from a division of International Business Machines Corp. to produce electronic assemblies for the IBM Personal Computer. SCI Systems said the contract covers deliveries through 1985 and will result in about 150 new jobs at the British unit's new plant at Irvine, Scotland.

SmithKline Beckman Corp. and National Patent Development Corp. said they reached preliminary agreement providing for SmithKline's acquisition of National Patent's 90-percent stake in International Hydroa Corp., a maker of contact lenses. Each holder of International Hydroa is to receive \$18 a share. National Patent is to receive about \$149 million, in addition to royalties on future sales of International Hydroa based on the transfer of certain technologies. SmithKline makes pharmaceuticals.

Turner & Newall PLC's chairman, Sir Francis Tombs, said he expects pretax profit in the second half of this year to be somewhat higher than the first half's £9.5 million. Turner makes car parts, chemicals and construction materials.

## ECU Changes Should U.S. Banks Receive Bailouts?

(Continued from Page 11)

lower the share of each ECU represented by the Deutsche mark to 32 percent from 37 percent, and cut the Dutch guilder's share to 9.9 percent from 11.3 percent. The Danish krone's share will fall to 2.6 percent from 2.7 percent.

But the French franc's weighting in the ECU will rise to 19 percent from 16.5 percent while the share of the Italian lire will go up from 8 to 10.4 percent.

The share of the Irish pound will rise slightly to 1.3 percent from 1.1 percent, while the British pound's share will remain constant at 15 percent as will that of the Belgian franc, at 8.5 percent.

The dilemma is to account for 1.3 percent of each ECU in future. If changes in the ECU's composition will take effect from the opening of markets next Monday.

Bankers believe that international borrowers in European countries with relatively weak currencies will find it increasingly attractive to denominate their loans in ECUs as a result of these changes. This is because the greater weighting to be given to their national currencies in the new basket will reduce the foreign exchange risk they must bear.

But the increased weight proposed for the franc and the lire also means that the cost of borrowing ECUs will rise slightly.

The rescue approach is inherently unfair, some say, because it gives major banks an advantage over smaller ones. While the government occasionally allows a small bank to fail, it has indicated that it would always rescue a large one.

**Against Failure Policy**  
Those who advocate rescuing banks from failure, especially the major banks, say the banking system has a unique role because of its responsibility for safeguarding working capital and savings.

The widespread belief that the government would stand behind the big U.S. banks has created a stable financial system that has made possible rapid economic growth. In contrast, before the current system, the United States regularly had been shaken by financial panics and depressions.

Worrying about whether payroll and other accounts are safe could sap much energy and time from the economy and create a less stable system. The task may be impossible, bank-rescue proponents say.

Recent experience has shown that it is extremely difficult for outsiders to judge the soundness of a bank. Practically every large bank that collapsed in recent years, or nearly collapsed, had been highly touted by bank-stock analysts: Continental Illinois, Seattle-First National Bank, Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City, and First Pennsylvania Bank. Even bank regulators and auditors were unable to

detect serious troubles until it was far too late.

**The Outlook**  
Despite the strength of the free-market school, it seems unlikely that any laws will be passed that would effectively prohibit the government from rescuing large banks in danger of failure.

Even the Reagan administration, with its laissez-faire philosophy, has declared that it will not allow any major bank to fail and its depositors to lose money.

But laws might be enacted that would make it easier for the authorities to protect depositors without also protecting other creditors of the bank or its parent holding company. That had been a problem in the rescue of Continental, where for technical reasons, the government wound up backing about \$1 billion in debt owed by the bank's holding company.

Laws also might be written to assure that holders of common and preferred equity were fully at risk.

Central Assets Currency Funds Ltd.

Prices as at 12-9-84

U.S. \$ 12.56  
Sterling 12.83  
D. Marks 45.05  
Sw. Franc 41.47  
Fr. Franc 136.71  
Sfr. 309.16

Charterhouse Capital Management Ltd.  
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This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue  
September, 1984

## IRELAND

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Floating Rate Notes due 1999  
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## Figures that talk

Bayerische Vereinsbank Group 30.6.84

(In billion DM)

Total Assets

112.3

Due to Customers

24.0

Due from Customers

25.5

Bonds Issued in Long Term Loan Sector

65.5

Capital Resources

2.5

Staff (31.12.1983)

12979

Bayerische Vereinsbank AG  
(Union Bank of Bavaria)  
New York Branch  
335, Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10017  
Telephone (212) 210-0300  
Telex 62850 ubbuw

Bayerische Vereinsbank  
International S.A.  
38-40, Avenue Monterey  
Boite Postale 481  
L-2014 Luxembourg  
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Bayerische Vereinsbank AG  
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## FLORIDA OCEANFRONT PROPERTY

3000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

## 50-ROOM SUMMER HOME

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## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND land for sale, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

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TIME-SHARING, Studio flat with pool, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

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Furnished Rentals, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

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Luxurious reception, 3 rooms, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

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Very luxurious 4 room apartment, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

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## NYC OUTRIGGER TOWERS

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## BY OWNER, 4000 sq. ft. brick

estate home, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

## GEORGIA, USA BARGAIN

Two 1st class properties, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

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## SCHLOTT REALTORS

Ask for Florence Schlot, Tel. USA (203) 348-0000, 200 Main St., Stamford, CT 06905 USA

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FRENCH PROPERTIES, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

## SUPERSWITZERLAND

1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

## PAIN BEACH, FLORIDA

Luxurious contemporary modern estate, 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Shaffer, 3010 Hwy. 101, Suite 101, Ocala, FL 32067. Tel. 904 351-7500. Fax: 351-7500.

## NEW YORK AREA

## INFORMATION

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NYC FAMILIARITY WITH AVE. 1000 sqm lot, 1000 sqm house, 1000 sqm barn, 1000 sqm paddock. Home financing available. Attractive terms. Contact: Wanda Sh



## BUSINESS PEOPLE

Pharmacia  
Picks Classon  
To Head Unit

Pharmacia AB, a Swedish biotechnology and health care company, has appointed Rolf Classon as president of its ninth U.S. subsidiary, to be called Pharmacia Development Co. Inc.

Mr. Classon is currently president of the company's hospital products division in Uppsala, Sweden.

The new subsidiary will be located in New Jersey. It will buy minority shares in small, high-technology companies within the biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, and diagnostic fields.

Fuji Bank Ltd. has appointed Kusun Shigyo its chief representative of its office in Frankfurt. He was previously based in Tokyo where he was the bank's assistant general manager in the international division. The bank has also named Masahiro Kimura representative in Frankfurt. He was formerly

by the bank's representative in Houston, Texas.

Sauwa International Ltd., the merchant bank subsidiary of Sauwa Bank, has appointed Michael Constant executive director in London. He will be responsible for marketing and syndicated lending for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He was formerly with Gulf International Bank in London.

Shell Markets (Middle East) Ltd. has named John A. Pearce general manager for the United Arab Emirates, succeeding James McGarry, who becomes managing director of Shell Colombia. Mr. Pearce formerly was based in London as senior adviser to the coordinator for the Far East as Shell International Petroleum.

Midland International Australia, a Sydney-based unit of Midland Bank of London, has appointed Denis Mafe managing director, with responsibility for corporate, treasury and international financial services. He previously was general manager, corporate and treasury, Bob (D.W.) King, previously managing director, has been named chief executive of Midland International Australia.

Habitat Mothercare PLC has appointed Kevin P. Jones Mothercare Group managing director in London. He was previously chief executive of Mothercare U.K. Ltd. The company has also appointed three new chief executive officers: Bernard Greaves, formerly director of store operations of Mothercare U.K.; Eckart Mathies, previously president of Bilka Kaufhaus GmbH, a German department store chain; and Daniel Schwarzwald, formerly vice president of Abram & Straus.

Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc. has appointed Alexander van der Pahlen senior vice president of the investment banking division in London. Mr. van der Pahlen was previously director central of the Banque de la Société Financière Européenne in Paris.

Scandinavisk Aktieselskabet has appointed Inger Christensen vice president, finance and treasury, in Stockholm beginning in October. He was previously a vice president in the Swedish capital at Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken International, a unit of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (SEB).

—By LYNNIE CURRY in London

Two Executives  
Are Promoted  
At Paramount

United Press International  
LOS ANGELES — Frank Mancuso has been promoted to studio chief of Paramount Pictures and Arthur Barron, to the presidency of the company's parent company, Gulf & Western.

The two, whose promotions were announced Wednesday, will replace Paramount executives Barry Diller and Michael Eisner.

Mr. Eisner, 42, recently resigned from his eight-year position as president of Paramount. He was a close ally of Mr. Diller, who resigned Tuesday to become chairman and chief executive officer of 20th Century Fox Film Corp.

Mr. Eisner said he was leaving Paramount to enter negotiations with another company.

Mr. Barron, 50, had been executive vice president of Gulf & Western's Entertainment and Communications group. Mr. Mancuso, 50, had been president of the motion picture group.

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INTERNATIONAL  
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## Cash Prices Sept. 13

Commodity and Unit	Price	Year Ago
Gold 400 oz. bar	324.00	324.00
Silver 100 oz. bar	16.00	16.00
Platinum 500 g. bar	1,000.00	1,000.00
Steel 100 lb. coil	24.00	24.00
Lead 100 lb. coil	2.00	2.00
Copper 100 lb. coil	3.00	3.00
Aluminum 100 lb. coil	1.00	1.00
Iron 100 lb. coil	0.50	0.50
Steel 100 lb. coil	24.00	24.00
Lead 100 lb. coil	2.00	2.00
Copper 100 lb. coil	3.00	3.00
Aluminum 100 lb. coil	1.00	1.00
Iron 100 lb. coil	0.50	0.50

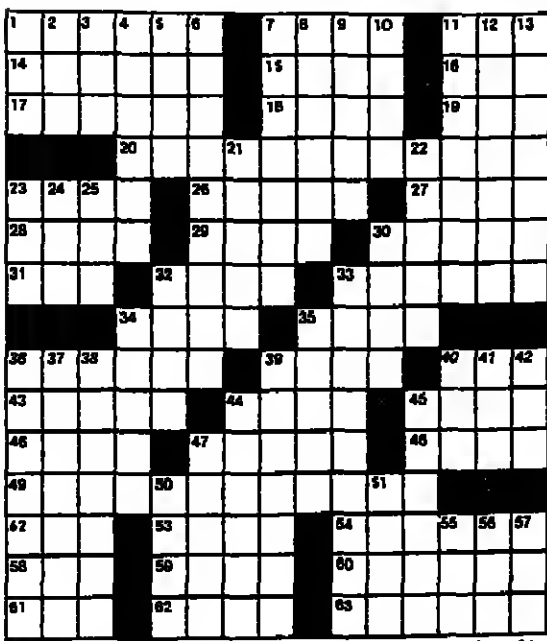
Asian Commodities  
Sept. 13

Commodity and Unit	Price	Year Ago
High grade rubber 100 lb. coil	1.00	1.00
Low grade rubber 100 lb. coil	0.80	0.80
Latex 100 lb. coil	0.60	0.60
Coconut oil 100 lb. coil	0.40	0.40
Palm oil 100 lb. coil	0.30	0.30
Pepper 100 lb. coil	0.20	0.20
Tea 100 lb. coil	0.10	0.10
Coffee 100 lb. coil	0.05	0.05
Spices 100 lb. coil	0.01	0.01
High grade rubber 100 lb. coil	1.00	1.00
Low grade rubber 100 lb. coil	0.80	0.80
Latex 100 lb. coil	0.60	0.60
Coconut oil 100 lb. coil	0.40	0.40
Palm oil 100 lb. coil	0.30	0.30
Pepper 100 lb. coil	0.20	0.20
Tea 100 lb. coil	0.10	0.10
Coffee 100 lb. coil	0.05	0.05
Spices 100 lb. coil	0.01	0.01

## SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES

Price per ounce				
Month	High	Low	Settle	Settle
Dec. _____	346.78	345.30	345.49	357.1
Feb. _____	N.T.	N.T.	352.30	357.1
Volume: 573 lots of 100 oz.				





**ACROSS**

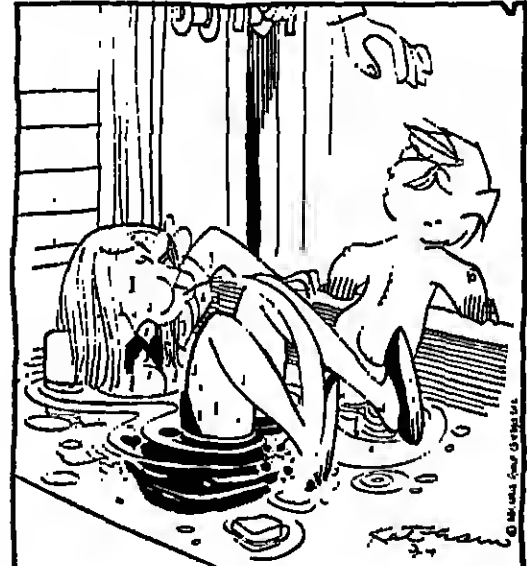
1 Brutal ones  
7 Hit signs  
11 Some New Deal initials  
14 Jawaharlal's daughter  
15 Gas: Comb. form  
16 A Dadaist  
17 Quantity less than 100 shares  
18 Chief  
19 — hoo (a call)  
20 Partridge's associates  
21 Hurt  
22 Glossy black  
27 — Cong  
28 One-eighth gallon  
29 Some accs.  
30 Indicating (form)  
31 Languish  
32 Cicatrix  
33 Peaceful  
34 Layer  
35 Indiana city  
36 Occur  
39 Dumb  
40 Vintner's container  
43 Rub out  
44 Island east of Java  
45 Sap  
46 Record  
47 Detection system

**DOWN**

1 Short life-history  
2 Upshot  
3 Joint  
4 Uncommuni-  
5 Gait between a walk and a run  
6 Lustful  
7 Russian urn  
8 Old silver coins of Spain  
9 Sky Hunter  
10 Jim Croce creation  
11 Road border  
12 Exceedingly variable  
13 Mormon Church official  
14 Colleague of Danton  
15 K.G.B. man  
16 Baked dish  
17 Du Maurier's "Jamaica"  
18 Nothing more than  
19 Like Wilde or Swift  
20 Archipelago (network of prisons)  
21 Plague  
22 Green arsenate of copper  
23 Most secure  
24 Raphael subject  
25 — angelica (organ stop)  
26 Tarzan's cheeta  
27 Dancer Shawn for tea  
28 A poisonous plant  
29 Type of type  
30 Mugger's accomplice  
31 Touchy  
32 Skewer  
33 A pome made her leave home  
34 Sun. topic

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VANER  
WENYL  
ELCHEK  
TOMMAR

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SORRY BERTH STYLUS GRUBBY  
Answer: What the man who was running in short bursts ended up with—BURST SHORTS

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	18	10	Beijing	21	14
Amsterdam	18	10	Bombay	28	21
Antwerp	18	10	Buenos Aires	21	14
Birmingham	18	10	Calcutta	28	21
Bombay	28	21	Chengdu	21	14
Buenos Aires	21	14	Chongqing	21	14
Calcutta	28	21	Guangzhou	21	14
Chengdu	21	14	Hankow	21	14
Chongqing	21	14	Harbin	21	14
Canton	21	14	Heilongjiang	21	14
Cebu	28	21	Hong Kong	21	14
Colon	28	21	Kobe	21	14
Dacca	28	21	Manila	21	14
Dahlgren	28	21	Osaka	21	14
Davao	28	21	Shanghai	21	14
Dhaka	28	21	Taipei	21	14
Dubai	28	21	Tokyo	21	14
Durham	28	21			
Düsseldorf	28	21			
Edinburgh	28	21			
Frankfurt	28	21			
Geneva	28	21			
Hankow	21	14			
Harbin	21	14			
Heilongjiang	21	14			
Hong Kong	21	14			
Kobe	21	14			
Manila	21	14			
Osaka	21	14			
Shanghai	21	14			
Taipei	21	14			
Tokyo	21	14			

**MIDDLE EAST**

Amman 28 21  
Baghdad 28 21  
Beirut 28 21  
Damascus 28 21  
Jerusalem 28 21  
Tel Aviv 28 21

**OCEANIA**

Auckland 18 10  
Sydney 18 10  
Wellington 18 10

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST**—CHANNEL: SIGN: FRANKFURT: Cloudy, T. 18-21. L. 10-14. LONDON: Showers, T. 18-21. L. 10-14. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, T. 18-21. L. 10-14. PARIS: Cloudy with showers, T. 18-21. L. 10-14. ROME: Partly cloudy, T. 18-21. L. 10-14. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, T. 18-21. L. 10-14.

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



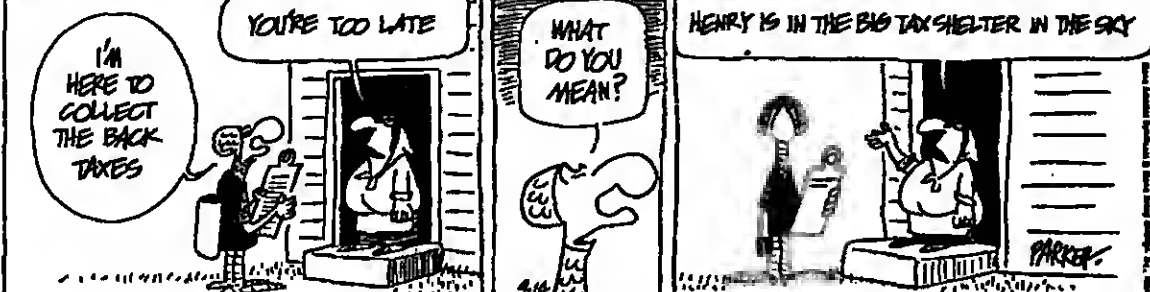
## BEETLE BAILEY



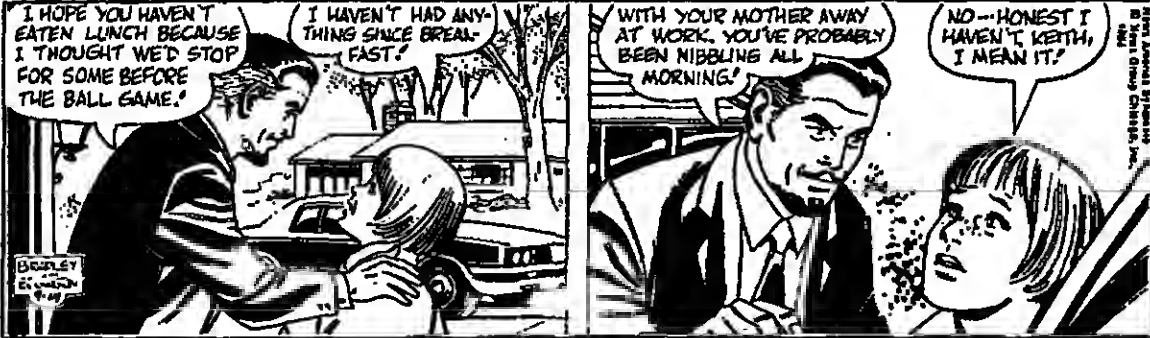
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Canadian Stock Markets

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
3000 Common	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Preferred	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Common	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Preferred	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Common	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Preferred	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Common	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Preferred	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Common	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00
3000 Preferred	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.00

## Amsterdam

Close	Prev.
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

## BOOKS

## THE WAR OF THE END OF THE WORLD

By Mario Vargas Llosa. 550pp. \$18.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

A STRANGER appears in Brazil's parched back lands, preaching a Pentecostal gospel laced with a quaint political message. Anachronism is everywhere, he tells the impoverished country people, now that a republic has replaced the Brazilian emperors. The world is to end in a few years — it is the late 19th century — and he gives details. In 1896, the sea will invade the land. In 1899, hats will grow bigger and heads smaller. In 1899, a new planet will be created. "The villagers," Mario Vargas Llosa writes, "strained their memories before the fact in order to be certain to remember the future."

With his lean figure, his burning eyes and a manner both fierce and otherworldly, the Counselor, as he is called, draws to himself peasants, madmen, bandits, small shopkeepers, derelicts and a few renegade priests. He goes from village to village, repairing neglected churches and cleaning cemeteries. Death is more important than life, is his message; one must be buried properly in order to go to heaven.

The Counselor and his disciples rip down the local tax decrees because they were issued by republican authorities. There is a bloody clash or two with the police, and the band retreats to an isolated settlement called Canudos. In the next few years, disciples poor and Canudos become prosperous and militantly isolated, a mix of loving Utopia and intransigent theocracy.

An army company, then a battalion, then a regiment are sent to subdue it. They are successively destroyed by the hymn-singing, bell-ringing, whistle-blowing peasants, who mutilate the troops and stick their heads on stakes. It takes an entire army corps with heavy artillery and a siege that lasts months and costs tens of thousands of lives to pound Canudos into dust and turn flesh.

"The War of the End of the World" is a large and thoughtful parable about Third World revolution. Vargas Llosa, a Peruvian and one of Latin America's finest writers, has used a fictional exemplar, but it reflects the oddly mixed attributes of his own country's Shining Path guerrillas; that group has fought off the government with armed atrocities and a faith that appears to be a jumble of Marxism and mysticism.

His novel of peasant visionaries, pious bandits, back-land planters, fiery republican colonels, ambitious politicians and wandering ideologues is built upon an irony, Canudos is not ahead of the 19th century's turbulent liberalism, nourished on the French Revolution and the steam engine, but behind it. Its primitive communism, with goods distributed according to need, stems from the Counselor's refusal to use the national currency because it bears republican symbols instead of the emperor's face. If there is a kind of regulated free love, it is only because he rejects republican civil marriage.

The irony gives life to Vargas Llosa's central theme. Revolution in Latin America is more of a spiritual force than an ideological one. It is a

pent-up energy in a populace equally isolated from its rulers and its rulers' opponents by poverty, deprivation, native traditions and the vast bleakness of geography. Canudos is as little understood by the Scottish anarchist, Gall, who tries to smuggle in arms, as by the republican oligarchs in Rio and the baronial landowners in Bahia.

"The War of the End of the World," parable aside, is also a book of grotesque detail and endless incident. Battles are set out minutely, so are conversations, landscapes, political intrigues and the biographies of dozens of characters. It is Tolstolpin, in a way, if one can imagine a lunar Trollope of the apocalypse.

Detail does not work as well for Vargas Llosa as for his contemporary, Garcia Marquez. The Peruvian's writing lacks the other's surreal inventiveness of incident and character, and it can be wooden. The endlessness of the land, the violence, the poverty, the heat, the sheer ferocity of life, are conveyed by an accumulation that sometimes blurs and loses identity. The characters are vivid — the Counselor's variegated followers, the obsessed colonel who goes after him, an aristocratic landowner seeking to understand what is happening — although not, in themselves, especially interesting.

But Vargas Llosa is not after the phenomenon of character. He is after the phenomenon of conversion. Canudos is a prophetic, utterance earthquake hitting a society that is part feudal, part modern and quite lacking in a sense of its identity. Into the tremors he throws a succession of figures who come to life not by what they bring with them, but by how they are changed.

Gall, the idealist, tries to get to Canudos but never makes it; he is perfectly self-engaged and determined to impose his radical ideology, he ends up raping a peasant woman and fighting her husband to mutual death. Colonel Mercurio, the flamboyant officer who leads a regiment against Canudos, is undone equally by his arrogance and his imagination. Baron Canabarro, leader of Bahia's reactionary landowners, loses his property to the Counselor's followers; but here the result is both breakdown and illumination.

If the book has a protagonist, it is a journalist who covers the military expeditions against Canudos. He is nervous and timid and cannot see without his glasses. Vargas Llosa's name for him is "the near-sighted journalist," and he is the author's alter ego.

Those glasses are civilization, and civilization's faith in its perceptions. The journalist has been following the ill-fated Colonel Mercurio with a mix of admiration and skepticism. The skepticism grows until he comes upon the colonel's head impaled on a stake and, startled, shatters his glasses. A peasant woman seizes him, leads him into Canudos and cares for him there. Divested of sight, he sees through his eyes as the settlement dies horribly and cheerfully under the army's cannons.

It is not a political conversion. The journalist has not gone over to the strange fanaticism of Canudos. But he has lost the vision he brought with him from the city. He, and Vargas Llosa, are trying out a new vision in order to understand what is happening to a continent whose energies go beyond the visions of Washington and Moscow, of Lima and Rio de Janeiro, for that matter, of Havana.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, over the weak two-spade opening, South bid two no-trump and North drove to slam via a Gerber routine. North might have bid three diamonds, but that would have involved some ambiguity. A spade lead to the jack was taken with the ace, and South had to solve the problem of the diamond queen. Many players would play West to have that card, since to an eccentric opening by East with a seven-card suit, the result would have been clear for North. Notice also that seven no-trump has a better chance than seven diamonds. In the suit contract it

would be unsafe to test the distribution by playing the side-suit winners.

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠ A 6 2	♠ 7 8 2	♠ K Q J 4 3	♠ A 10 5
♥ A 10 8 8	♥ 7 8 7 4 3	♥ 9 2	♥ K 9 5
♦ A 10 8 8	♦ 7 8 7 4 3	♦ 9 2	♦ K 9 5
♣ A 10 8 8	♣ 7 8 7 4 3	♣ 9 2	♣ K 9 5

## Other Markets Sept. 13

Closing Prices in local currencies	Prev.
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

## Tokyo

Close	Prev.
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

## Stockholm

Close	Prev.
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

## Zurich

Close	Prev.
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT?  
WEEKEND  
EACH FRIDAY IN THE HT



## SPORTS

## Sweden Routs U.S. In Canada Cup, 9-2, Advances to Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
EDMONTON, Alberta — Hal-  
Loo scored three goals and  
Thomas Steen two as Sweden routed  
a listless Team USA, 9-2,  
Wednesday night to reach the final  
of the Canada Cup international  
hockey tournament.

The Swedes, who were regarded  
as a longshot in the six-nation tour-  
nament, will play the winner of  
Thursday's Soviet Union-Canada  
game in the best-of-three cham-  
pionship round, which begins Sun-  
day.

Losers, 7-1, to the United States  
in the opening game of the tour-  
nament, the Swedes quickly gained  
their revenge. Led by Loo, who  
was on the National Hockey  
League all-star team last season  
for the Calgary Flames, and Steen,  
of the Winnipeg Jets, Sweden went  
ahead, 2-0, in a span of 14 seconds.

Loo picked up the puck in the  
slot after it bounced off the skate of  
a U.S. defenseman, Chris Chelios,  
and shot over the glove of goalie  
Tom Barrasso at 5:34. At 5:48,  
Steen was left unchecked in the slot  
and put a 25-foot shot past Bar-  
rasso.

The Swedes turned the game into  
a rout later in the period with two  
more goals within 38 seconds. Per-  
Erik Edlund banked a backhand  
off Barrasso at 11:10, then Loo  
got his second of the night on a 2-  
on-1 break.

That goal drove Barrasso from  
the game. He was replaced by  
Glenn Resch.

Steen connected again at 10:10  
of the second period when he  
tipped in a power-play slapshot by  
Peter Andersson. Just 1:45 later,  
Thomas Gradin of the Vancouver  
Canucks made it 6-0 with a wrist  
shot over Resch on a 2-on-1 break.

The Americans, who finished  
second in the round-robin portion  
of the tournament with a 3-1-1 re-  
cord, didn't get started until it was  
too late.

Their two goals against the  
Swedish goalie, Peter Lindmark,  
were by Brian Lawton and Ed Ol-  
czyk in the third period. But Swe-  
den, which was third in the round-  
robin with a 3-2 record, got  
power-play goals from Mats Thelin  
and Loo to offset the U.S. goals.

Kent Nilsson of the Flames, who  
had four assists for the Swedes,  
finished the scoring with 1:55 re-  
maining.

The Swedish team was jubilant  
after the victory. "I guess it means  
hockey is born again in Sweden,"  
said Gradin. "The best thing is it  
showed Team Sweden can play big  
in a big tournament."

Curt Berglund, Sweden's repre-  
sentative to the International Ice  
Hockey Federation, said television  
ratings showed three million  
Swedes, out of a population of  
eight million, watched their national  
team.

"It's easy to say great things"  
after a victory, said the Swedish  
coach, Leif Boork. "But this is one  
of the greatest victories in a tourna-  
ment ever in Swedish hockey."

AP, UPI



Swedish hockey players piling on each other in joy after taking a 4-0 lead over Team USA.

## Jets' Gastineau Guilty in Assault Case

By Philip Shenon  
NEW YORK — Mark Gas-  
tineau, the all-pro defensive end  
of the New York Jets of the National  
Football League, was convicted  
Wednesday of having committed  
misconduct in a brawl at a

midtown Manhattan discotheque.  
One of his teammates, quarterback  
Ken O'Brien, was acquitted.

A six-member jury in Manhattan  
Criminal Court found Gastineau  
guilty of having beaten a 22-year-  
old waiter, John Benson, during the  
fight, which occurred in the early  
morning of last Sept. 30 at Studio  
54.

Gastineau was acquitted of  
charges that he assaulted two other  
men during the brawl.

Peter Morrison, Gastineau's law-  
yer, said the player would decide  
whether to file an appeal "after the  
feeling that we're feeding right now  
scoops." Such an appeal would not  
require Gastineau's day-by-day ap-  
pearance in court, which cost him a  
great deal of practice time during  
the last month.

Pending any appeal, sentencing  
was set for Nov. 20. Gastineau's  
28th birthday. The maximum pen-  
alty is a \$1,000 fine and a year in  
jail, although a jail term is highly  
unusual in such a case, particularly  
when the defendant, like Gas-  
tineau, has no prior criminal record.

Joe Browne, a spokesman for the  
National Football League, said it  
would review the case against Gas-  
tineau and could take action  
against him. Such a review will-  
outlast Gastineau's decision whether  
to appeal. In any case, Browne said,  
a suspension of the player would be  
doubtful, given the nature of the  
offense, although he might be fined  
by the league.

The verdict came after a trial  
that, because of the large number  
of witnesses and lengthy cross-ex-  
amination, lasted three and a half  
weeks, making it one of the longest  
misconduct trials in recent New  
York history.

"It's a very big shock for me,"  
Gastineau said as he left the court-  
room, released in his own recogni-  
tance by Judge Alan Marcus. "It's  
a big farce that the jury voted like  
that. I've lost a lot of faith in the  
judicial system. The system's not  
right."

Standing among television  
crew's klieg lights in a courthouse  
hallway, O'Brien, who lost his spot  
as the Jets' No. 1 quarterback be-  
cause of the amount of practice  
time he missed during the trial, said  
he was pleased with his acquittal.

But he described the verdict against  
Gastineau as "unbelievable."

"Mark Gastineau," the 23-year-  
old O'Brien said, "is innocent. I  
know it 100 percent. I believe it."

O'Brien said that Gastineau's co-  
lebrity had hurt him. "The jury," he  
said, "decided to make him guilty  
because he's Mark Gastineau."

Gastineau and O'Brien had been  
charged with assaulting three men  
in the course of a series of fights  
that, according to prosecutors,  
broke out after Gastineau lost an  
arm-wrestling match to a bartender  
and reacted violently to the defeat.

## Gooden Strikes Out 16, Sets Record for a Rookie Pitcher

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a dazzling  
display of virtuoso pitching by a  
19-year-old rookie, Dwight Gooden  
fired the New York Mets to a  
2-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pi-  
rates on Wednesday night, struck  
out 16 batters and hurled past a  
major league strikeout record set  
by Herb Score.

The tall and taciturn right-  
hander overpowered the Pirates on  
five hits, gave no walks, pitched his  
second successive shutout, won his

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

16th game against eight losses and  
ended the evening with more strike-  
outs than any other rookie in base-  
ball history.

He passed that milestone in the  
sixth inning when he struck out  
Marvell Wynne. It was his 11th  
strikeout of the night and the 246th  
of his brief career in the big leagues,  
and it broke the record set by Score  
for the Cleveland Indians 29 years  
ago.

But there was more. By the time  
he had finished the job, Gooden  
had a total of 251 strikeouts in 202  
innings in 29 games. And he also  
had broken Nolan Ryan's club re-  
cord of 14 strikeouts by a rookie in  
a game, and Tom Seaver's club re-  
cord of 14 games with 10 or more  
strikeouts.

He also kept the Mets breathing  
in a pennant race that probably  
was as dead as the records. They  
remained seven games behind the  
Chicago Cubs, who won earlier in  
the day, with only 16 games to play.  
But, on one night of dramatic  
pitching by the youngest player in  
the big leagues, the Mets at last  
substantiated their disappointment over  
their losing chase in the National  
League East.

Gooden, who pitched a one-hitter  
against the Cubs last Friday  
night, now has won seven straight  
games and 16 in his first season  
past the Carolina League, where he  
struck out 300 batters in 191 in-  
nings last year. And he stopped the  
Pirates Wednesday night on 120  
pitches, only 28 of them called balls.

He also outpitched John Tudor,  
who stayed even with the teenager  
until the fourth inning. Then, Keith  
Henderson led off with a single and  
Hubie Brooks drove his 16th home  
run of the season over the fence in  
left-center field. And that was all  
the scoring in a game dominated by  
third strikes.

After Gooden broke Score's re-  
cord in the sixth inning, Score ap-  
peared on film on the video score-  
board in left-center field, and said:  
"Congratulations! You're a fine  
looking young pitcher, and I wish  
you a great deal of success for  
many years to come." Score filmed  
his remarks in Anaheim, Califor-



Dwight Gooden on the mound against the Pirates.

nia, where he was broadcasting the  
game between the Angels and Indi-  
ans.

Earlier this year, Gooden broke  
the National League rookie record  
of 227 set by Grover Cleveland  
Alexander of Philadelphia in 1911.

In other National League games,  
as reported by United Press Inter-  
national:

**Cubs 11, Expos 5**  
In Chicago, Ryne Sandberg hit a  
three-run homer to cap a five-run  
sixth inning and lead the Cubs to  
an 11-5 victory over Montreal. Tim  
Stoddard, 10-5, who relieved start-  
er Rich Bordi in the fifth, was the  
winner.

**Phillies 3, Cardinals 1**  
In Philadelphia, Shane Rawley,  
9-4, scattered seven hits to lead the  
Phillies to a 3-1 victory over St.  
Louis in the opener of their double-  
header. In the nightcap, pinch-  
hitter Len Matuszek hit a three-run  
bomber off Bruce Sutter, 5-5, in the  
eighth to give the Phillies a 6-5  
victory.

**Reds 7, Giants 4**  
In Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion  
highlighted a five-run first inning  
with a three-run double to pace the  
Reds to a 7-4 victory over San  
Francisco. Dave Parker drove in  
three runs and Wayne Kruczicki  
had three hits to help the Reds to  
their fifth triumph in their last six  
games.

**Braves 4, Astros 1**  
In Houston, Pascual Perez, 12-6,  
scattered 10 hits to help the Braves  
beat Houston, 4-1, and move into a  
tie with the Astros for second place  
in the West. Dave Smith, 3-3, was  
the loser.

**Dodgers 8, Padres 1**  
In San Diego, Bert Hootoo  
pitched eight innings of eight-hit  
relief and Pedro Guerrero hit two  
home runs as Los Angeles routed  
San Diego, 8-1.

**Royals 3, Twins 2**  
In the American League, in Min-  
neapolis, Jorge Orta drove in the

tie-breaking run with a ninth-in-  
ning sacrifice fly, helping Kansas  
City pull into a first-place tie with  
Minnesota in the American League  
West with a 3-2 victory over the  
Twins.

**Red Sox 5, Brewers 4**  
In Boston, Marty Barrett dou-  
bled home two runs in the eighth  
inning to rally the Red Sox to a 5-4  
victory over Milwaukee.

**Orioles 3, Tigers 1**  
In Baltimore, Dennis Martinez  
pitched a six-hitter to carry the Ori-  
oles to a 3-1 victory over Detroit  
that stalled the Tigers' drive toward  
the American League East title.

**Blue Jays 2, Yankees 1**  
In Toronto, Doyle Alexander  
pitched a six-hitter to record his  
sixth consecutive victory and Des-  
mos Garcia and Ernie Whitte each  
drove in runs to lead the Blue Jays  
to a 2-1 victory over New York.

Alexander, 14-5, struck out five  
and walked one in his route to his  
ninth victory in his last 10 decisions.  
Phil Niekro, 16-8, was the loser.

**White Sox 4, A's 2**  
In Oakland, California, Ron Kit-  
tle drove in two runs with his 29th  
bomber and Britt Burns scattered  
four hits over seven innings to  
break a personal 10-game losing  
streak as Chicago beat Oakland, 4-2.  
Burns, 3-11, posted his first vic-  
tory since May 13.

**Indians 7, Angels 1**  
In Anaheim, California, Bert  
Blyleven pitched a two-hitter and  
George Vukovich hit a homer and  
two singles to drive in three runs  
and lead the Indians to a 7-1 tri-  
umph over California.

**Rangers 8, Mariners 1**  
In Seattle, Bobby Jones hit a  
three-run homer to lead the Rang-  
ers to an 8-1 victory over Seattle,  
the second for Texas in 12  
games this season with the Mar-  
iners.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Ireland Beats Soviet, 1-0, in Soccer

DUBLIN (UPI) — A 65th-minute goal by striker Mickey Walsh gave the Republic of Ireland a stunning 1-0 victory over the Soviet Union in their opening World Cup qualifying match in Dublin on Wednesday.

In Stockholm, Portugal defeated Sweden, 1-0, in their opening World Cup qualifier when Fernando Gomes converted the match's only scoring chance after 79 minutes. Gomes dashed into the Swedish penalty area to beat goalkeeper Bernd Ljung on a pass from Augusto Inacio.

In other World Cup matches, in Oslo, striker Andre Egli scored a fourth-minute penalty to give Switzerland a 1-0 victory over Norway; in Belfast, Northern Ireland defeated Romania, 3-2, and in Reykjavik, Iceland shocked Wales, 1-0, as Magnus Bech bearded a home crowd after 58 minutes.

## Soccer League Discusses Cutbacks

NEW YORK (AP) — Executives of the financially troubled North American Soccer League discussed Wednesday a plan for league re-  
trenchment and franchise mergers for next season.

The New York Times said the executives determined that several  
recommendations in a plan submitted by Clive Toye, chairman of the  
Toronto Blizzard, would be refined before discussions resume after the  
Soccer Bowl championship series next month. Among the recommenda-  
tions are a reduction in the number of teams from 8 to 6 and a shortened  
schedule from 24 games a team to 16.

## Winslow Returns to NFL Chargers

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — Kellen Winslow, the all-pro tight end, ended a  
brief retirement by agreeing Wednesday to a new multi-year contract  
with the San Diego Chargers, the National Football League team an-  
nounced. Terms of the contract were not disclosed.

Winslow, 26, has played in four successive Pro Bowl games. He left the  
team Sept. 3, expressing dissatisfaction with the Chargers' efforts to  
renegotiate his contract.

## For the Record

Sean Kelly of Ireland won the 64th Tour of Catalonia bicycling race  
Wednesday in 30 hours 46 minutes 44 seconds. He edged Pedro Munoz of  
Spain, who had the same time but lost on partial classifications in the  
seven legs.

John McEnroe defeated Bjorn Borg, 7-6, 7-5, Wednesday night in an  
exhibition match in Kansas City. The match was part of McEnroe's five-  
city exhibition tour, which he began after winning his fourth U.S. Open  
title Sunday.

After a further study of the Ozzie Smith empire-humping case on Sept.  
1, the National League president, Chub Feeney, said Wednesday that he  
was reducing the suspension of the St. Louis shortstop from seven to three  
days. He also reduced Smith's fine, originally believed to be \$5,000. AP

## The Real Tony Gwynn Stands Up

Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Let's just walk out over here to the  
batting cage and see if we can meet Tony Gwynn, the  
leading hitter in the National League.

It shouldn't be too hard to spot a fellow who is  
hitting .351 and leads the National League batting  
race by 32 points. What a specimen this guy must be.  
Has 197 hits already and is headed for 225. Steals  
bases (28). Hits with some extra-base power, drives in  
a bunch of runs (64), even though he bats No. 2 for  
the San Diego Padres.

Yes, we're on the lookout for quite a man here. A  
right fielder with a strong and accurate arm, plus  
speed to burn. A guy who leaps above outfield fences  
to steal home runs.

Why, Tony Gwynn was such a basketball star at San  
Diego State that he was drafted by the National  
Basketball Association.

And he's young, too, just in his first full season in  
the big leagues after partial seasons in 1982 and '83.

At 24, people are already talking about Gwynn as,  
perhaps, being the next .400 hitter.

Let's see, he must be around here somewhere.  
Humm, No. 19. Never seen him up close. There he is!  
No, that can't be Tony Gwynn. Who's the stolen  
batting champ's uniform? This must be a joke.

This guy's a little fat kid. Maybe 5 feet 9½ inches  
(1.77 meters) at the most. He's pudgy everywhere and  
there's not a muscle in sight. He may weigh 185 (84  
kilograms), but it's a soft, misproportioned 185. This  
can't be the fellow who batted .331, .462, .328, .342  
and .368 in the minor leagues and winter ball; this  
can't be the rookie who batted .309 last season.

If this butterball tried out for a high school team,  
you wouldn't necessarily pick him as a starter. He  
looks about 16 years old and his voice is high-pitched  
and innocent. Wait till the real guy shows up — the  
beast who hit in 25 straight games last year and is  
better than .400 this season with men on base.

Look at the silly little bat this guy's using. Who's he  
kidding? Why, it can't be more than 32 inches long  
and 3½ ounces. Nobody in the majors uses a bat  
anywhere near that small. You can find bigger bats in  
Little League.

Okay, let's see the impostor swing. There, knew it,  
knew it. That's not Gwynn. This fraud doesn't swing.  
He just pecks at the ball. He can barely get a ball out of  
the infield in batting practice.

No more fooling around. It's time to unmask this  
interloper. Might as well hear what he has to say. After  
all, if he really were Tony Gwynn, he'd have an  
enormous ego; all his coaches say he's a complete  
player, a smart, polished veteran at a young age.

His batting coach says, "I've never seen a guy with  
so much confidence with two strikes." His teammate,  
Craig Nettles, says, "Nobody's handled him all year.  
And he just sits back, enjoying it." The real Tony  
Gwynn would be talking about how he made the All-  
Star team, earns \$200,000 a year and is headed on up.

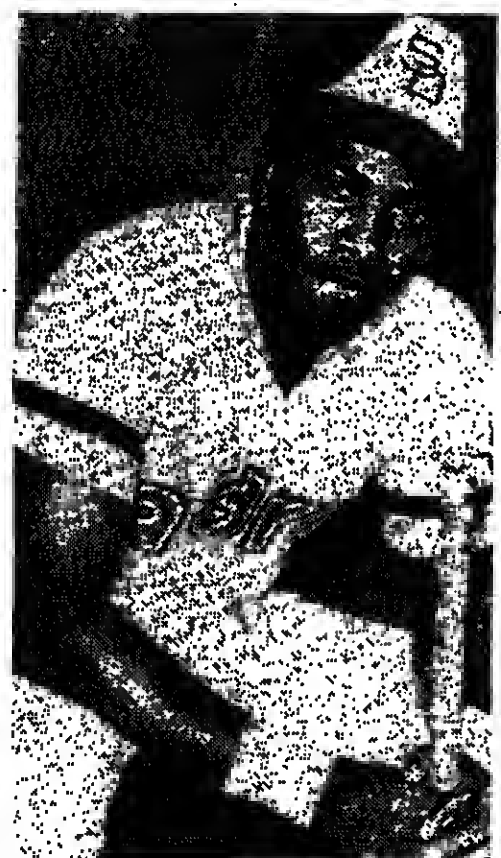
"I'm pretty limited in what I can do," says the guy  
wearing Gwynn's uniform. "Until this year, I hit  
everything to the left of second base. I'm just starting  
to learn to pull the inside pitch to right. . . . I slap,  
poke, chop. Whatever it takes. I just try to put the ball  
in play and make them get me out. There's still a lot of  
the game that I don't know. I'm not even close to a  
complete player yet. I'm not patient enough. I don't  
have the discipline to take a 2-0 pitch if it's not what I  
was looking for."

Enough is enough. Where's the real Tony Gwynn?  
Let's find a savvy old coach and make sure. Excuse  
us, Harry Dunlop. We're just looking for Tony Gwynn.

That's Gwynn — No. 19? Says Dunlop, "You'd  
never nick him out, would you?" He's got a body like  
Yogi Berra, Thurman Munson and Bill Madlock.  
Gonna have to fight a weight problem his whole  
career.

"You just can't tell about this game. When I man-  
aged [in the minors] at Las Vegas, all I heard was how  
great a basketball player this Tony Gwynn was. 'You  
should have seen Gwynn kill the University of Nevada-  
Las Vegas. He's some runnin' guard.' I couldn't  
wait to manage him and then one day this guy shows  
up."

Dunlop grins. "Tony always stays within himself  
and that's so rare in a young player. . . . He's cheerful  
and bubbly, but he's never loud."



Tony Gwynn

"He's not a big spender and you never see him in the  
bars. He's back in the room on the phone to his wife.  
He's a hard worker and a team guy. He comes to the  
park 90 minutes early every day just so he can take an  
extra five minutes of hitting with the scrubs. There's  
nothing fake about him."

What a letdown. Nice guys are such a bore. So  
commonplace. The big leagues are full of regular guys  
with normal-sized heads. There's mmmm. . . well,  
probably at least three or four others.

"In my street clothes, nobody'd say I was a pro  
athlete. They always told me I couldn't be an athlete.  
There have always been doubters." Gwynn said with a  
shrug and without rancor. "I like to think of myself as  
normal. I try not to act like a ballplayer."

"I say 'hello' and 'goodbye' to people. I'm kind of  
quiet, sure to myself. I love to laugh — I just am who I  
am. Sometimes people can't accept that."

"They ask me if I can hit .400 and say, 'No.' And I  
can't unless I get a lot better than I am. The book on  
me is play me away, pitch me away. I still have to learn  
how to pull more to overcome that."

"Even if I learn to pull, I'm over going to hit home  
runs. My goal for this year is to hit 30 home runs —  
counting batting practice. I'm up to 26 — 5 of 'em in  
games."

"I never thought I'd win a batting title," said  
Gwynn, adding almost parenthetically, "not this year, at  
least. That's looking pretty good, too."

"The only thing that worries me is how people are  
going to look at me after this year. Are they going to  
expect me to hit .360 every year? That's not possible. It  
scars me. There are going to be years when everything  
goes wrong or you get injured. Look at Madlock: he's  
won four batting titles, but this year he played hurt  
and batted .260."

"When that happens," said Gwynn, almost as  
though he can see the next 10 years of his career before  
him, "you just have to stand up and face it."

These days, Tony Gwynn, relatively unknown and  
completely unspoiled, is one of baseball's sweet  
surprises.

"Series to series, game to game, each new city is a  
new adventure," he said beaming.

Glad we found you, Tony Gwynn. Don't let the kids  
steal that tiny bat and stay away from the chocolate  
chip cookies.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Score	Series
Chicago 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Oakland 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Baltimore 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Seattle 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Los Angeles 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
San Francisco 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Minnesota 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
California 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
San Diego 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Philadelphia 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Pittsburgh 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Cleveland 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
St. Louis 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Montreal 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Washington 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Atlanta 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
San Francisco 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Los Angeles 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
San Diego 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Philadelphia 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Pittsburgh 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Cleveland 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
St. Louis 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Montreal 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Washington 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1
Atlanta 100-90-5-8	100-90-5-8	11-1

## Transition

## Basketball

## NBA Draft Lottery

## Chicago Bulls Draft Lottery

## Golden State Draft Lottery

## Portland Trail Blazers Draft Lottery

## San Antonio Spurs Draft Lottery

## Dallas Mavericks Draft Lottery

## Phoenix Suns Draft Lottery

## Utah Jazz Draft Lottery

## New York Knicks Draft Lottery

## Boston Celtics Draft Lottery

## Los Angeles Lakers Draft Lottery

## San Francisco Warriors Draft Lottery

## Golden State Warriors Draft Lottery

## Portland Trail Blazers Draft Lottery

## San Antonio Spurs Draft Lottery

## Dallas Mavericks Draft Lottery

## Phoenix Suns Draft Lottery

## Utah Jazz Draft Lottery

## New York Knicks Draft Lottery

## Boston Celtics Draft Lottery

## Los Angeles Lakers Draft Lottery



